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1941

LAXTON'S PROGRESS
PEAS

WOOD'S
TESTED
SEEDS

STRINGLESS
GREEN POD BEANS

T.W. WOOD & SONS

SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN
CORN

No. 958



No. 970



No. 1217



THE Best IN Flowers

EACH IS AN "ALL AMERICA" PRIZE WINNER

No. 1325



No. 1325 Zinnia. **BLACK RUBY.** A new color in Lilliput or Pompon Zinnias—rich, blackish maroon. While the color is extremely deep it is by no means dull, for the velvety texture of the petals gives it a very rich appearance. Flowers are double, 1 to 1½ inches across and the same in depth. They are borne on long, straight, wiry stems so are fine for cutting. The plants are 2 feet tall. **Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 972 Marigold. **GOLDSMITH.** Golden orange with good stems for cutting. The full double flowers are extra large; they bloom freely on strong bushy plants. It is of the chrysanthemum type having highly artistic blooms with beautifully twisted petals, giving it a chrysanthemum-like appearance. Fine for garden display and cut flowers. **Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 75c.**

No. 566 Ageratum. **MIDGET BLUE.** A really dwarf ageratum and true to color. The fine delicate foliage is practically covered with true ageratum-blue flowers. Grows 3 to 4 inches high. Wonderfully beautiful in beds, borders and rock gardens. **Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$1.00.**

No. 972



No. 566



No. 1091



No. 958 Marigold. **SPRY.** The most prolific blooming of all marigolds. Plants are of true lilliput form, 9 inches high and spread 15 inches; just right for borders, edgings and pots. Flowers are 1½ inches across, with a bright clear yellow crest center surrounded by several rows of mahogany-red guard petals. They cover the plants which bloom in less than 9 weeks from seed. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 970 Marigold. **SCARLET GLOW.** The brightest red of all Dwarf Double French Marigolds. Flowers open deep scarlet and as they age turn to a rich tangerine. Fully double, 1¾ to 2 inches across and borne profusely on ten inch plants. Blooms in ten weeks from seed and continues till frost. Stems long enough for cutting. **Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1217 Phlox. **GIGANTEA ROSY MORN.** The individual florets usually measure 1¼ to 1½ inches across and borne on massive trusses on plants 10 inches high. The color is somewhat like Rosy Morn Petunias except that the rose pink in the phlox is much deeper, providing a color that will not fade in the hot sun. Equally beautiful whether grown in clumps or masses. **Pkt. 35c; ½ oz. \$1.25.**

No. 1091 Petunia. **RADIANCE.** There is more rich brilliance and life in the color of Radiance than in any petunia we know of, regardless of type. A cerise rose with enough underlying salmon to remove the harshness commonly found in a cerise rose, without losing the brilliance; in fact seeming to intensify it. The throat is golden yellow below where the bloom starts to flare; this tends to add warmth and life to the general color. Decidedly free blooming and holds its neat habit well into the fall. Blooms are 2½ to 3 inches across. **Pkt. 35c; ½ oz. \$1.00.**

ERRATA

Showing price advances since Catalog went to press—owing to partial failure of crops. These prices for prompt acceptance, as there may be furthur changes in the near future.

	F. O. B. RICHMOND			POSTPAID		
	100 lb. per lb.	25 to 99 lbs. per lb.	5 to 24 lbs. per lb.	25 lb. lots	10 lb. lots	5 lb. lots
CROTALARIA, Late and Early	\$.12	\$.13	\$.15	\$3 90	\$1.80	\$1.00
CROTALARIA—Intermedia . . . . .	.17	.18	.20	5.15	2.35	1.85
SERICEA LESPEDEZA—Scarified . . . . .	.20	.21	.23	5.90	2.65	1.40
SERICEA LESPEDEZA—Unhulled . . . . .	.16	.17	.19	4.90	2.25	1.20
KOBE LESPEDEZA . . . . .	.13	.14	.16	4.15	1.95	1.05
VELVET BEANS—100 Day				per bushel,		2.00
VELVET BEANS—Osceola				"		2.25
BRABHAM COW PEAS				"		2.75
LAREDO SOYBEANS				"		2.65

Whatley's Prolific, Douthit's Prolific, Yellow and White Hasting's Prolific Corns, f. o. b. Richmond, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.40; bus. \$2.50; 5-bus. lots, \$2.35 bus. Postpaid: $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 80c.; peck, \$1.20

The above lots of seed are in unusual short supply and suggest early orders.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Virginia
January, 1941

WOOD'S *New Varieties and Specialties*

Our Select New Varieties are Better — Our Specialties Deserve a Place in Every Garden



Carolina Header Collard

Carolina Header Collard

**Hard Heading—Short Stemmed—
Hardest of All Collards.**

A collard that heads up like a cabbage, yet is hardy enough to stand more severe winters than any collard we know. It makes a nice sized solid head, with just enough bottom leaves to protect it. The stalk is very short, the head is firm, the slightly savoyed leaves are spaced close together; it is a late seeder. In flavor we do not believe any collard can compare with it. You can grow it on land so poor that it would not produce a crop of cabbage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

Sulphur or Brimstone Beans

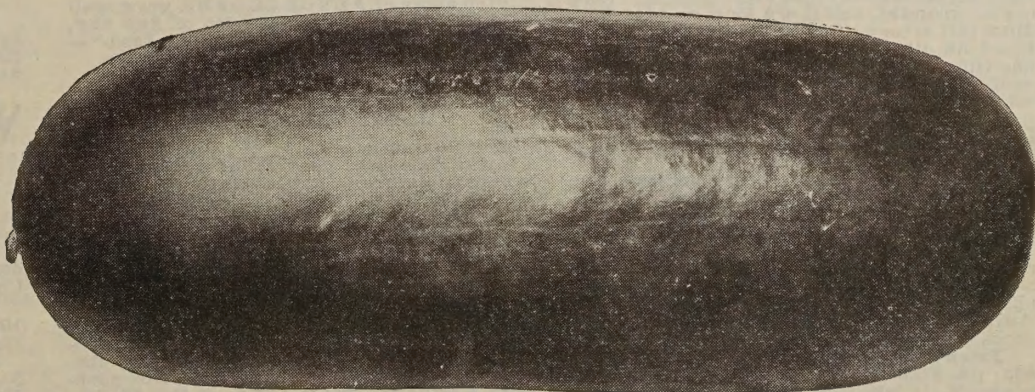
In the mountain sections of Southwest Virginia and bordering states there is no bean more highly esteemed. It is not stringless but is a good bearer and remains tender till the beans in the pod are quite far advanced. The mountain people tell us they prefer it because it has a flavor that they particularly like; a flavor quite distinct from all other beans. Try them and see if you agree with the mountaineers. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**



Sulphur or Brimstone Beans

Black Gypsy Watermelon

A Tar Heel is a judge of good watermelons, and there are parts of North Carolina where you just can't give away any other good melon when Black Gypsy can be had. These folks claim it is the "last word" in watermelons. It has such a dark green color that a short distance away it appears to be black. It is a big, long melon, about the same diameter from end to end; the ends do not taper. The half-inch tough rind qualifies it as a good shipper, although it is rather large for some markets, but it is grown principally for home use and for nearby markets. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**



Black Gypsy Watermelon



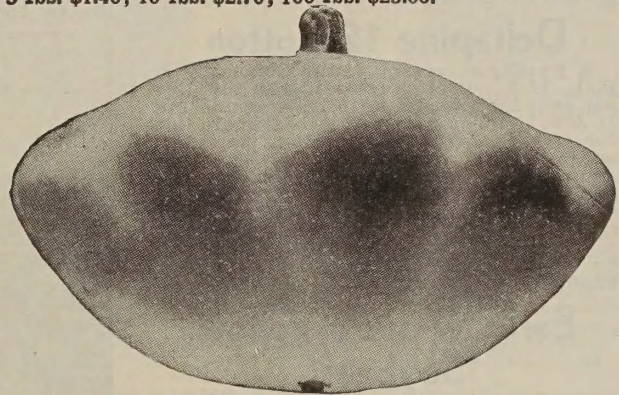
Baby Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

Baby Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

In flavor like Fordhook Bush Lima. In growth like Henderson's Bush Lima.

Winner of the Silver Medal in the All-American trials.

In crossing Henderson's Bush Lima with one of the potato lima types, the introducer has brought to you an early and prolific bush lima that will produce abundantly in sections where, because of temperature, the Fordhook will not set pods satisfactorily. The pods hold 3 to 4 small, fat, plump beans that are bright green when fresh and have the chestnutty flavor similar to Fordhook. In our photograph note the number of pods on a single plant. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.**



Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

Read on page 25 what we say about this outstanding squash. Every market grower should grow it and it should be in every home garden.

Wood's NEW FIELD SEEDS ♦ ♦ ♦

Wood's Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Peas

Doubles Your Yield; More Pods per Vine; Peas Twice as Large; Better Eating Quality; Longer, Better Filled Pods. Resistant to Wilt, Nematodes, Charcoal Rot, etc. Bred on wilt-infested land by crossing Ramshorns and Iron Wilt-Resistant Cow Peas eleven years ago, and backcrossing the resistant strains on Ramshorns 6 years. Of many resistant strains tested under different conditions, we selected two with everything desired in edible peas for the South. The **EARLY** strain, about 5 days earlier, is the pea for early market. The **GIANT** strain a week later yields more peas, larger vine growth, and peas are nearly twice as large.

A Carolina Experiment Station says: "Of all the peas I tested they were the best, made a second growth, and set a fine crop of peas." (See page 61). Price both strains: Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$2.90. Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 25 lbs. 11c lb.; 24 to 99 lbs. 9c lb.; 100 lbs. 8c lb.



Wood's Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorns making a wonderful growth and yield on wilt-infested land. Row on right shows ordinary peas almost destroyed by wilt.

Deltapine 12 Cotton

A worthy successor to the famous D. & P. L. 11-A, which averaged 631.5 lbs. lint per acre for 5 years on 10,000 acres on the D. & P. L. farms. It averaged 8% more lint for 4 years, better lint turnout, more disease resistant, as good staple, equal in spinning value. It has 1½-inch uniform staple of good character and high-grade, easy to pick, good plant type, wide adaptation, disease resistant, outyielding all cottons on wilt land. Postpaid, ½ bu. \$1.70; bu. \$3.05. Not postpaid, ½ bu. \$1.25; bu. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$7.10; 500-lb. lots \$6.75 cwt.

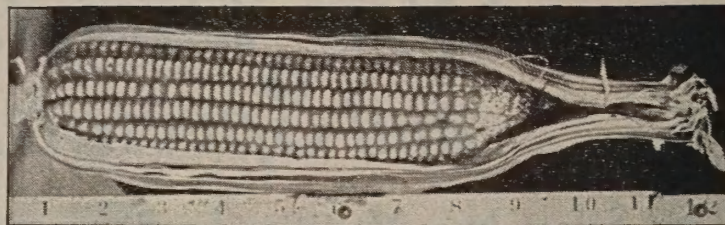
Early Wood's Yellow Soybean

130 days A new storm and shatterproof strain of Wood's Yellow, 20 days earlier, heavier yielding and higher oil content. Extremely prolific. Outyielded other popular beans 6 to 14 bushels per acre in a 1940 Carolina experiment station test. The heaviest yielding soybean for all purposes in the mid-south, or for early beans and hogging down in the deep south. Vigorous growth; smothers out weeds; medium tall, strong upright stalks; easily combined as all pods ripen and leaves fall at one time and beans do not pop out. Yellow oval-shaped seed with 22% oil. Ideal for oil mills.

Extra Early Wood's Yellow

110 days. A wonderful new soybean for all purposes, outyielding any bean in Mountain Regions and the North, or for extra early beans or hogging down in the South. Yellow, oval, medium large seed with 24% oil, bringing a premium at oil mills. Ordinary beans run about 16% oil. The strong, upright, bushy stalk is literally covered with pods. Storm and shatter-proof. Combines easily.

Price both soybeans: Postpaid, ½ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.30; ½ bu. \$2.20; bu. \$3.90. Not postpaid, ½ pk. 55c; pk. 85c; ½ bu. \$1.45; bu. \$2.60; 20-bu. lots \$2.50 bu. See page 62.



Long tight shuck of Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific. It made the highest average yield 2 years at 7 Mississippi experiment stations, where Northern hybrids had 7½ times more weevil infested ears.

Alyce Clover

Amazing New Hay, Pasture and Soil Building Legume, Destined to Revolutionize Southern Agriculture. Should make the South the livestock center of the country, improve our soils and reduce our fertilizer and feed bills. It is turning waste land and acres taken out of cotton and tobacco into rich pasture and hay fields equal to the Kentucky blue grass section.

Like lespedeza it is a summer annual, re-seeding each fall and volunteering the next summer, but grows taller, furnishes much more hay or pasture of finer quality, feeding value, and palatability. Hay is easier to cure and holds its leaves and fragrance longer. Grows well in the shade of wooded pastures or orchards. Has more root nodules than crotalaria and is better for soil improvement. Adapted to acid soils and all land if not light sandy or wet. Use Wood's Alyce Clover inoculation. Postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 25 lbs. \$5.40. Not postpaid, 5 to 24 lbs. 21c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 19c lb.; 100 lbs. 18c lb.



"100 acres of ALYCE CLOVER grew well without fertilizer, made a lot of fine hay, cures well, and is excellent stock feed."—Vickers Plant Farms, Forrest Co., Miss.

Ladino Clover

A mammoth strain of White Dutch Clover. The best year round pasture crop where moisture is not lacking. Supports 4 cattle per acre. Grows luxuriantly, 12 to 20 inches tall. Runs on the ground, one plant covering two feet. Can be pastured in spring and hay cut three times in summer. Produces a heavy tonnage of rich succulent feed relished by all livestock. 12 to 24% protein. Lasts 4 to 8 years. Seed in spring, 5 lbs. per acre, followed by light harrowing and rolling, or 3 lbs. with grass or Alyce Clover. Postpaid, lb. 95c; 5 lbs. \$4.15; 10 lbs. \$7.85; 25 lbs. \$19.40. Not postpaid, 5 to 24 lbs. 78c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 75c lb.; 100 lbs. 73c lb.

Wood's Hybrid Field Corns

Strong stalks, deep roots, resistant to weevil, drought, heat and storms. Outyielded local crops in tests from Texas to Vermont. Uniform large flat kernels free of tips and butts. Only commercial hybrids developed in South and East. We have breeding stations from Fla. to Penn. to insure correct adaptation. For 14 years we have bred hybrids from most popular corn varieties. (See pages 52 to 54).

WOOD'S HYBRID GOLDEN PROLIFIC, 120 days. Most prolific and weevil proof yellow hybrid. It has made highest yields in state experiment station tests in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. Outyielded local varieties 44 to 51% in a Louisiana test. Holds record corn yield of all S. C. experiment sta. tests. Greatest increase of 64 hybrids in Va. tests.—26.9 bu. per acre more than local corn.

WOOD'S HYBRID RED COB PROLIFIC, 130 days. High yielding red cob white prolific corn for the South. Outyielded all varieties at the North Fla. expt. sta., in 2 North Carolina Coastal Plains tests and outyielded all white corns at Clemson, S. C.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE PROLIFIC, 125 days. Best weevil resistant white cob, white prolific corn in the Cotton Belt. Outyielded Whatley's or other local corns in Carolina, Va., Ala., La., and other Southern tests.

WOOD'S HYBRID YELLOW DENT, 110 days. Best for Southern Mountains, Northern Va., Md., Del., and Ky., or early feed in South. "Outyielded local corn 25 bu. acre, 3 years."—Retreat Farm, Culpeper Co., Va.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE DENT, 115 Days. Largest ear, highest yielding white hybrid between cotton and corn belts, or early feed in South. Roasting ears 80 days. Best white hybrid in Va. tests.

WOOD'S HYBRID GOLDEN DENT, 115 Days. Best yellow hybrid in Southern Piedmont and Tennessee. Best early feed corn in South. Roasting ears 82 days.

WOOD'S HYBRID EARLY YELLOW, 100 days. Best in W. Va., Pa., N. J.

WOOD'S HYBRID EXTRA EARLY, 90 days. Earliest yellow hybrid for Alleghany Plateau, N. Y., New England, or extra early feed. Roasting ears 69 days.

Prices: All above varieties: Postpaid, ½ pk. \$1.25; pk. \$2.15; ½ bu. \$3.85; bu. \$7.00. Not postpaid, ½ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.75; ½ bu. \$3.15; bu. \$5.75; 5-bu. lots \$5.50 bu.

Wood's Hybrid Sweepstakes

Ensilage corns with more tonnage, ears and feeding value. Strong stalks; easy to harvest. See page 55 for description.

HYBRID RED SWEEPSTAKES, 110 days. Best silage corn between Cotton and Corn Belts.

HYBRID YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES, 100 days. Best silage corn in Mountains and North.

Prices both varieties: Postpaid, ½ pk. \$1.10; pk. \$1.90; ½ bu. \$3.35; bu. \$5.90. Not postpaid, ½ pk. 85c; pk. \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.65; bu. \$4.75; 5-bu. lots \$4.50 bu.

WOOD'S High Grade GARDEN SEEDS

WOOD'S SEEDS ARE TESTED and we know that they will grow before they are sent out. Even then they occasionally do not come up, due to causes over which we have no control, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough; too little or too much moisture, cold weather, insects, or a crust through which the sprouts cannot penetrate, etc.; therefore, T. W. Wood & Sons give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description (variety, name and kind), quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Wood's Seed Catalogs, Crop Specials and other literature are issued to aid our customers in selecting the varieties to plant. The information is based on our own experiences and that obtained from other reliable sources, but, as conditions vary in different sections, soils and seasons the information cannot be guaranteed.

"By Mail Postpaid" GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, all transportation charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, if you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay charges.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices," the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

\$1.00 BUYS \$1.25 WORTH

SAVE IN YOUR SEED BUYING

If your order for garden and flower seeds in packets and ounces amounts to \$1.00, you can select 25c worth of packets and ounces extra, free of charge.

If your order is for more than \$1.00 in packets and ounces, you can have in addition one-fourth more in packets and ounces at no cost for the extra quantity.

This offer applies to orders for packets and ounces only. It does not apply to orders for quarter-pounds and larger sizes, nor to collections, onion sets, bulbs, field seeds, poultry supplies, insecticides, tools, etc.

To get the benefit of this offer, cash must accompany the order. It does not apply to credit orders, nor does it apply to the total amount remitted for two or more orders sent in during the season.

BROCCOLI Plant in Jan. and Feb.



Italian Salad Broccoli.

No. 85. EARLY WHITE CAPE [150 Days].—Similar to cauliflower, the heads more divided, hardier and stands greater extremes or temperatures. Cultivate like cauliflower. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

No. 86. CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING ITALIAN [90 Days].—Clusters of sprouts are produced which should be cut when fully developed. Continues to produce sprouts throughout a long season. These should be cut regularly. Easy to grow and will yield an abundance of greens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

No. 84. ITALIAN SALAD [100 Days].—The type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Yields an abundance of a most excellent salad that you are sure to like. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

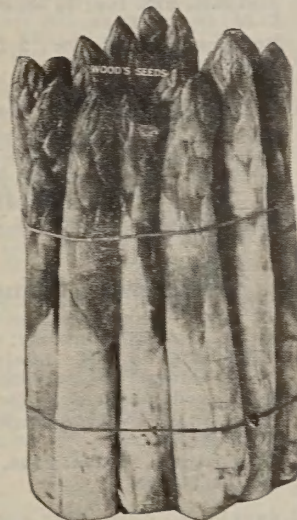
ARTICHOKE Plant in Feb. in Hot-Bed. Plant Outside in April.

Plant in hot-beds in February and transplant in May; or plant outside in April in 15-inch rows 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

1. GREEN GLOBE—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and further south; lasts for years. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS—See page 65.

ASPARAGUS



Plant in March in good, rich soil. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; plant 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

3. WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—A heavy yielding rust-resistant asparagus that produces extra large, straight, luscious stalks with firm tips. The color is rich deep green slightly tinted with purple at the tips. No other variety is as free from rust. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

4. PALMETTO—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. The deep green stalks are of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Set Out in February and March.

CULTURE—Prepare a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches or soil; then set the roots $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. To make white asparagus, draw earth around the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—By mail postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for 90c; \$1.50 per 100. Not postpaid, 25 for 50c; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.50 per 1,000.

PALMETTO—By mail postpaid, 25 for 50c; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100. Not postpaid, 25 for 35c; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus Buncher and Asparagus Knife—See page 74.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS Plant from March Till July.

[100 Days].—On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant from March to July, transplanting $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cultivate like cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. You will be surprised how easily they can be grown and what a delicious dish they make. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants.

No. 87. LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.



Brussels Sprouts.

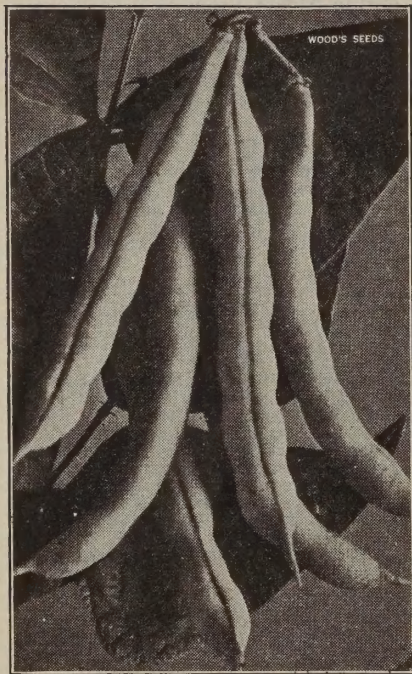
BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

Plant from April till August

Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply, plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further south they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. 1 pound plants 60 feet, 75 pounds plant an acre.

INOCULATE ALL BEANS

See page 63



Tendergreen Stringless Green Pod

10. Plentiful Stringless Green Pod Beans Black Seeded Bountiful—Plentiful lives up to its name in productiveness, bearing medium dark green pods 7 inches or more in length, straight and somewhat larger than Bountiful; entirely stringless at all stages of growth, and of the highest quality. It would be hard to imagine a finer flat podded, green snap bean. Ready for picking in about 48 days. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

17. Stringless Red Valentine (52 days)—Has all the fine qualities of the old-time Red Valentine, but no strings. Heavily productive of round, brittle, tender, meaty pods of really fine quality. A dependable bean for the home garden. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

11. Stringless Black Valentine (48 days) — No bean is harder than Black Valentine. The 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods are strictly stringless, of fine quality and delicate flavor. A prolific bearer. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

16. Tendergreen Stringless Green Pod

(52 days)—From the first to the last picking the pods are absolutely stringless; exceptionally tender, meaty pods that snap like icicles. The pods are 6 inches long, perfectly round; there is no finer bean for the home garden as well as for market. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

14. Giant Stringless Green Pod (52 days)—No other bean excels them in quality. They are almost as early as the earliest; the handsome, meaty, round pods are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle and of as fine, tender quality as any one could wish. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (52 days) — In earliness it ranks among the first earlies; it is as prolific as any bean we have grown, and in quality it ranks with the best. The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, round, entirely stringless, tender and brittle. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks (48 days) — We think there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful. The rich green pods are 6 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardiest beans. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

18. Dixie White (54 days)—A pure white bean that produces a wonderful yield of round, straight pods, about 4 inches long, that are stringless when young. Also an ideal bean to dry for winter use. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

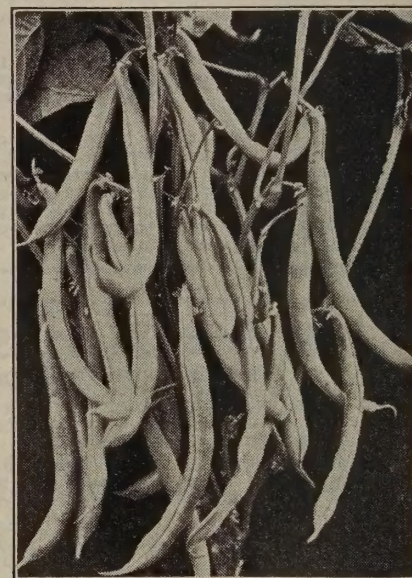
SHELL BEANS

Grow them for baked beans and soups. They may be used while green or may be dried for winter use.

31. Red Kidney (60 days)—Probably the most universally grown soup bean. The 6 to 7-inch pods are filled with large red kidney-shaped beans that have a rich flavor. A fine baking bean. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

White Navy Beans —The snowy white bean for winter use. See page 60.



Bountiful Stringless Green Pod

12. Full Measure Stringless Green Pod (52 days) — Full Measure has earliness; it is one of the most abundant bearers, and bears for a long season; it is entirely stringless, and the round 6-inch pods are very fleshy, firm and tender. For the home garden it is hard to imagine a finer bean. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

19. Tennessee Green Pod (Brown Bunch). (54 days)—A big yield of extra long, broad pods, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular. The thick meaty pods are of exceptionally fine flavor and quality. Continues to bear for a long season. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

20. Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry or Dwarf October). (55 days)—A bean that can be used three ways: as a snap bean while young; later they make a fine green bean for shelling; when ripe there is no bean better for baking, and they make a splendid dry winter bean. The broad, thick pods are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

Bird Seed WOOD'S SONGSTER'S FOOD—By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 90c.

CANARY SEED—By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c.

BIRD RAPE—By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

BIRD MILLET—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. 95c. Not postpaid, lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 60c.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—By mail postpaid, lb. 60c. Not postpaid, lb. 50c.

LOVE BIRD AND PARAKEET SEED—By mail postpaid, 1-lb. carton 30c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not postpaid, 1-lb. carton 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c.

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

27. Bountiful Wax (52 Days)—An early, entirely stringless bean similar to the well-known green podded Bountiful, except in color, which is a rich deep yellow. The thick meaty pods are 6 to 6½ inches long, fleshy, very brittle and of fine quality. One of the best bearers. Perfectly stringless from the first to the last picking. The plants branch freely, every branch bearing a generous load of fine quality pods. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

33. Surecrop Stringless Wax (52 Days)—Hardy, rust-proof and stringless at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 6 to 7 inches long, about half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance; it is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

26. Rustless Golden Wax (54 Days)—Our strain is a marked improvement over the type generally sold. It is more disease-resistant, the pods about an inch longer; they are entirely stringless and yield more abundantly. The handsome pods are about 6 inches long, strictly stringless, fleshy, very brittle and tender. Do not be disturbed if the plants throws tendrils; this is an evidence of vigor. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

28. Pencil Pod Black Wax (54 Days)—The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and without fibre. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

29. Round Pod Brittle Wax (52 Days)—If splendid quality made a bean popular this should be our best seller among wax beans. It is a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods 5½ to 6 inches long; quite hardy and very prolific. It would be hard to imagine a more thoroughly satisfactory entirely stringless wax bean for the private garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

POLE or CORNFIELD BEANS

Pole beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans two inches deep around each pole. A pound plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

54. Virginia Wonder —The earliest of all pole beans—a week earlier than Kentucky Wonder. The 5 to 6-inch pods are borne in clusters and can be gathered by the handful; they are round, fleshy, meaty and tender. Especially recommended for home gardens. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70.

51. Lazy Wife (74 Days)—One of the most popular for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods, 5 to 7 inches long, are borne in large clusters, long, broad, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

49. McCaslan (65 Days)—A heavy bearer of large, well-filled, deep green, meaty stringless snaps of delicious flavor. Bears all the season if closely picked. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

50. Cut Short or Cornfield (72 Days)—May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. A good bean for the small garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.

47. Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead (65 Days)—The long 9 or 10-inch pods are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature, they continue bearing through the season. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.

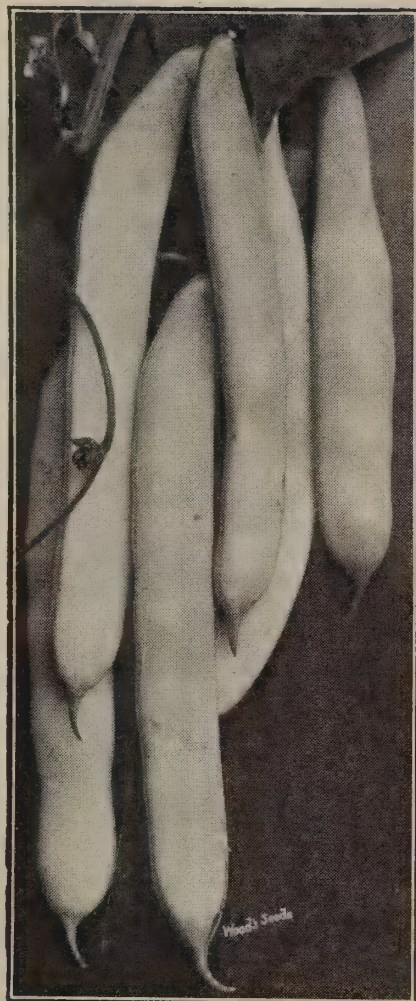
48. Fat Horse or White Creaseback (65 Days)—One of the earliest and most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.

45. Nancy Davis Striped Creaseback (72 Days)—Vigorous and productive; bears quantities of fat, round, fleshy pods nearly 8 inches long. A fine bean for either the home garden or market, particularly for growing in corn. Of extra good quality and stays in condition as snaps longer than any pole bean. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

46. October or Horticultural (Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry) (70 Days)—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long and when young are stringless; one of the most generally grown pole beans, for shelling when green, and for drying for winter. Splendid for baking. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.

52. Kentucky Wonder Wax (65 Days)—No wax podded pole bean surpasses it in quality. It is heavily productive of pods 7 to 8 inches long and so fleshy that the thickness almost equals the width; brittle, tender and almost stringless. The dry beans are somewhat wrinkled. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

53. Scarlet Runners (65 Days)—Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c.



Pencil Pod Black Wax Beans



Pole or Cornfield Beans

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping three beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, before the seeds are planted set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows. Cover the beans $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

Small Seeded or Butter Bean Varieties

Baby Fordhook Bush Lima. For description see page 1

INOCULATE
All Beans
See page 63

37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima (65 Days)—A distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. The best and most prolific of all the small seeded bush lima varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

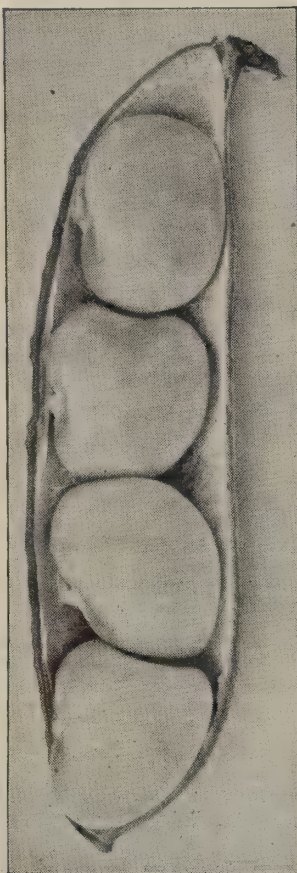
38. Henderson's Bush Lima (65 Days)—The original dwarf butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. 18 to 20 inches high; a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. This is the bean so popularly known throughout the South as "bush butter beans." By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

42. Jackson Wonder Bush Lima (65 Days)—Also known as Florida Speckled Bush Butter Bean. This bean originated in the South where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds, claiming that it is the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons it is practically drought proof. About 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

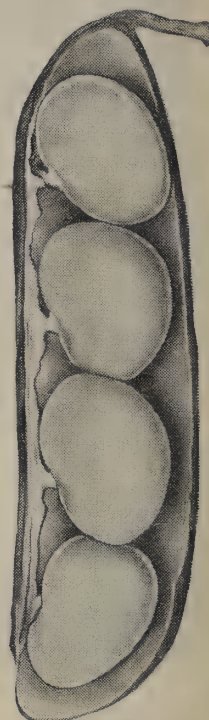
Large Seeded Bush Limas

39. Fordhook Bush Lima (75 Days)—Fordhook is the big, nearly round-seeded bush lima that bears in clusters of 4 to 6 pods. The beans are fat, meaty, tender and juicy, and of that dark-green color that indicates fine quality. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet; they may be used either green or dried; either way they are rich and buttery, with the real lima bean flavor. The growth is upright, about 20 inches, holding the pods off the ground so that they are not injured by wind or rain. Fordhook is the most popular of all the large-seeded limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

40. Burpee's Bush Lima (75 Days)—The bush type of the large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously and are immense yielders, the pods carrying 3 to 4 large beans. It is ready for the table about a week earlier than the large pole limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Fordhook
Bush Lima Beans



Wood's Prolific
Bush Lima Beans

POLE LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean) (75 Days)—An improvement on the small Sieva Lima in the size of the beans and pods and in yield. It is remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, producing its pods in clusters, and it continues to bear over a long season. We recommend it in preference to all other butter bean varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 58. Small Pole Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina) [78 Days]. Earlier, harder and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

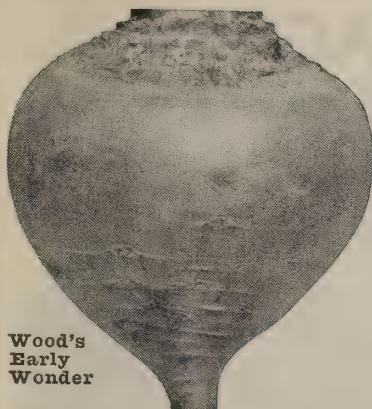
59. Florida Speckled Butter Bean (Calico Bean) (73 Days)—A sure cropper and bears throughout the season. The beans are like the small or Sieva except that they are speckled. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima [85 Days]. Carpinteria excels in productivity, bearing a great abundance of large pods, closely filled with large plump beans that are thin skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 62. King of the Garden Lima [85 Days]—A heavy yielder and uniformly large podded, containing four or five big, plump beans of the best quality. A most excellent variety. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean

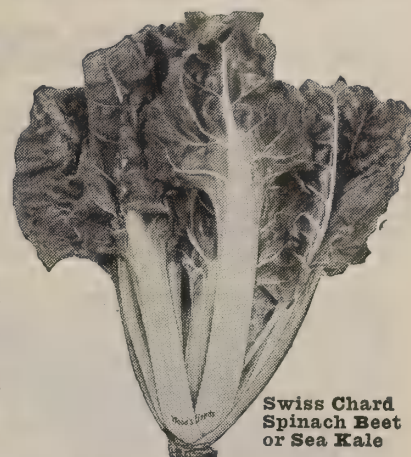
Wood's
Early
Wonder

GARDEN BEETS

**PLANT FROM MARCH
TILL AUGUST**

An ounce plants 50 feet
of row; 6 to 8 pounds
plant an acre.

For the earliest beets plant in a hot bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets thrive best in a light, clean, deeply worked soil that has been previously well manured; smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is used. Plant in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, cover one inch and thin to 4 inches apart. Store as recommended on page 10 for storing carrots.

Swiss Chard
Spinach Beet
or Sea Kale

67. Wood's Early Wonder (50 Days)—If earliness is desired, you have it in Wood's Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer to grow a supply to put away for next winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

68. Wood's Crimson Globe (55 Days)—If asked the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around, with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood-red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for next winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

71. Extra Early Egyptian (45 Days)—In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, adapting it for first early crop and forcing. It is about ten days earlier than Early Blood Turnip, makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about 2 inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

69. Crosby's Egyptian (50 Days)—Crosby's is a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. The color is bright red with bright vermilion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. We have a splendidly bred pedigreed stock that is early, has fine shape and color, and we believe cannot be surpassed for quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

70. Improved Early Blood (55 Days)—If in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Ideal for planting in May, June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

73. Detroit Dark Red (55 Days)—A beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

74. Edmand's Blood Turnip (60 Days)—Although early, and much used for early planting, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We recommend Edmand's for quality. It is a particularly fine beet for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

76. Swiss Chard SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE. (50 Days)—A real cut-and-come again salad; after cutting it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

**PLANT FROM APRIL
TILL JUNE 15TH**

Stock Beets or Mangels

**6 to 8 pounds
plant an acre**



Soak the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon as possible. When frost comes dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering. They are acrid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage.

80. Mammoth Prize Long Red (110 Days)—No mangel can compare with this variety in yield. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. A fine keeper and, at a low cost, will supply an abundance of succulent green food for stock and poultry. Especially adapted to deep soils. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 75c per lb., postpaid.**

82. Golden Tankard (95 Days)—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 75c per lb., postpaid.**

83. Silesian Sugar (90 Days)—The tonnage per acre is not as great as from other stock beets, but the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully 50% greater because of its high sugar content. Grows partly out of the ground and is easily harvested. Especially fine for fattening cattle and equally as good as other stock beets for general feeding. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 75c per lb., postpaid.**

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE CABBAGE

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Plant the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop plant the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Plant the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of row and produce about 2,000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.



93 Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Early, Sureheading and Solid
(65 Days)

Earliness, hardiness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. It is grown in nearly every garden in the South. Our strain has been carefully bred for earliness and for tight, solid heads of uniform size and shape. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.**



91 Copenhagen Market

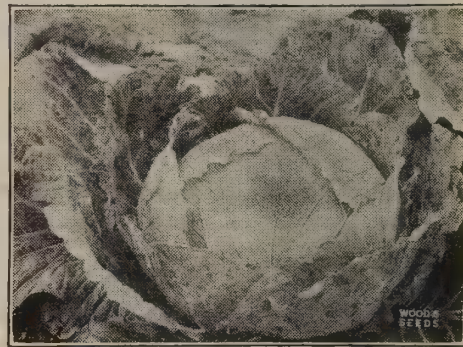
(70 Days)—About as early as Charleston Wakefield and only about a week later than Golden Acre, yet it has good size for so early a cabbage; about 6 to 8 pounds; nearly round, tightly folded and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage; fine grained and tender; the hearts are pure white. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; 2-lb. lots \$2.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.40 per lb.**

95. Early Flat Dutch (85 Days)—For a second early to follow Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves, the heads being large for the size of the plant. Plant it again in April or May for a summer crop. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid**

92 Golden Acre

(65 Days)—An extra early type of Copenhagen Market, as early as Jersey Wakefield. The earliest of the round headed varieties; uniformly round, firm, of exceptionally fine texture, and has few outer leaves; short stemmed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb., postpaid.



Golden Acre Cabbage

96. All Head Early (85 Days)—Fine to follow Wakefield.—All Head is a thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness, we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.**



94 Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Fine Size, Fine Quality, Uniform [75 Days]

Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield.—Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, just as solid, with less pointed and thicker heads. It has earliness, hardiness, fine size and fine quality. These are the outstanding traits of character that have made our Selected Charleston Wakefield so popular with Southern gardeners. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.**

FOR CABBAGE WORMS—Spray with Evergreen Spray. Red arrow, Rotenone Dust and Baricide. None of them is poisonous, but all will kill the worm and will not impair the cabbage for human food. All are described and priced on page 72.

106. Short-Stemmed Danish Ballhead Originator's Strain
—Grown in Den-

mark. (110 Days)—One of the strong points about our strain is its wonderful keeping quality, for the heads may be stored almost as safely as potatoes, and furnish a supply from fall till spring. The almost perfectly round heads are solid, hard, tight and surprisingly heavy, so heavy that our Ballheads weigh about one-fourth more than other cabbages of the same size. Even our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch cannot equal it in solidity, weight, tightness of head and really wonderful keeping quality.

**Short-Stemmed Danish Ballhead**

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb., postpaid.

102. Surehead (110 Days)—A sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid; keeps well. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 lbs. and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.**104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch** (110 Days)—**Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.**

Beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere at any price. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class sure-heading, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest quality. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. We do not believe a better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb., postpaid.

103. Large Late Flat Dutch (103 Days)—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.**105. Large Late Drumhead** (110 Days)—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves; a sure header. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.**107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy** (90 Days)

Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. If you grow them once you will never want to be without them. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather.



Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb., postpaid.

Yellows Resistant Cabbages

On soils that are infested with cabbage yellows only varieties that are resistant to this disease can be successfully grown. The varieties offered here will give an assortment of early mid-season and late maturities.

110. Marion Market (75 Days)—The yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market; a few days later, but a larger head with the same crisp tenderness. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.90 per lb., postpaid.**111. Wisconsin All Seasons** (95 Days)—Where cabbage yellows is prevalent this resistant strain should be planted instead of the non-resistant All Seasons. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.**112. Wisconsin Hollander No. 8** (110 Days)—It retains all the good qualities of our Danish-grown Short-Stemmed Ballhead. The heads are hard, uniform and keep well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb., postpaid.**97. All Seasons** (90 Days)—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.**98. Henderson's Early Summer** (85 Days)—Although introduced years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms a large, flat, round, solid head weighing 8 to 10 lbs. is a sure and reliable header and an excellent second early cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.**100. Henderson's Succession** (90 Days)—Splendid whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. Heads deep and solid and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.**108. Mammoth Rock Red** (100 Days)—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for picking. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.

Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid coleslaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Be sure to plant some just to know how good it is.

Plant early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days.

114. Wong Bok (80 Days)—We regard Wong Bok as the most desirable of all the petsais. The rich creamy white heads are tightly folded. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb., postpaid.**Chinese Petsai.**

Cabbage Plants Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch; ready February till June. 35c per 100; \$2.35 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. Late Varieties—Ready from June till September. 35c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

CARROTS

Plant from
March Till
August.

CULTURE—Plant in a light, rich, deeply worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later plantings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before planting. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 4 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

121. Imperator (75 Days)

—A little longer than Danvers, but holds its thickness to the tap-root better than most long carrots, being almost cylindrical for the first six inches, then tapering to a semi-blunt end. The roots are 7 to 8 inches long; the rich orange flesh extends to the center of the root and through the small, indistinct core. It is fine grained, tender and of fine quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb., postpaid.**



Imperator Carrot

122. Red Cored

Chantenay (70 Days)—A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young. When full grown they are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots. It is a good yielder, easy to harvest, and in every way a first-class carrot, one that you will like. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.**



Danvers Half Long

120. Danvers Half Long (75 Days)—There is hardly a class of soil in the South that will not grow a good crop of Danvers carrot, for it thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

118. Oxheart or Guerande (75 Days)

—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick at top; nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. A particularly productive variety; easy to pull and is especially adapted for storing for winter as it is one of the best keepers. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 2-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb., postpaid.**

123. Improved Long Orange (85 Days)

—Especially fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

(75 Days)—The carrot that should be in every garden. The finest carrot for all purposes. Not as early as Chantenay, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, holding its thickness to the small tap-root, and has that rich, bright orange colored flesh so much preferred. It is without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots, and is crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor; has small tops. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb., postpaid.**



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

Stock-Feeding Carrot

Plant in March, April and May

124. Large Yellow Belgian (100 Days)—A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots a foot or more in length; yellow flesh and yellow skin. Yellow carrots are preferred by many who claim they are more nutritious. Easily pulled, makes an excellent stock food and is a heavy cropper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

CRESS

No. 187. WATER CRESS. [50 Days].—Sow along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and transplanted. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.**



Water Cress.

No. 186. UPLAND [60 Days].—The perennial variety that stays green the whole year. Boil like greens or serve like lettuce. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 188. CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS [40 Days].—Plant at intervals to have a continuous supply of an enjoyable pungent salad; fine served with lettuce. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

(60 Days)—A delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plant from early spring until April; fall plantings during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.**



Corn Salad.

\$1.25 WORTH FOR \$1.00

Read on page 3 about this unusual money saving offer.

CAULIFLOWER



CULTURE — Plant the early varieties half an inch deep in a hotbed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, plant Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. When the heads are about 2 inches across, tie up the outer

leaves to blanch the head and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball [90 Days]—Our Snowball is extra fine and will please the most exacting grower. It forms large, solid, heavy, nearly globe shaped pure white heads, 9 to 10 inches across, that are of fine texture and uniform in size. You can grow it outside in frames with satisfactory results. **Pkt. 30c; ¼ oz. 80c; oz. \$2.75; ¼ lb. \$10.00, postpaid.**

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt [95 Days]—Until we introduced our Earliest Snowball, Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt was the standard of perfection in cauliflower. We recommend it highly, for it makes large, white, close, firm heads. Plant it either outdoors or in frames and in both spring and fall. **Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50; ¼ lb. \$9.00, postpaid.**

No. 130. Autumn Giant (130 Days) — Admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$3.40; lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready February and March. 50 for 65c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 55c; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 29.

COLLARDS Plant March Till August.



CULTURE — One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted two feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like cabbage.

143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM (80 Days)—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor is fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

145. WHITE CABBAGE (80 Days)—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.**

144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN (80 Days)—Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly, and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. Southern gardeners would not feel that their garden was complete without it. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 30c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid 20c per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000.

CELERY

CULTURE—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, either in boxes indoors or in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. Be sure the seed-bed is kept thoroughly moist until the seeds have germinated. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up as they grow, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; mulch paper (see page 75) may be used. Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting.

Self-Blanching Celeries

They grow quickly and blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

138. Golden Self-Blanching (115 Days)—Tender crispness, delicious nutty flavor and absence of strings make our Golden Self-Blanching a real delicacy. The stalks are broad, thick and heavy, and easily blanch to a rich, appetizing golden yellow. It is one of the easiest celeries to grow, for it blanches with much less earthing up than most celeries. Golden Self-Blanching deserves a place in your garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb., postpaid.**

137. Improved White Plume (115 Days)—The earliest and the easiest to grow as, being self-blanching, it blanches naturally and requires but little earthing up. It has a full heart that blanches pure white; the solid stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich and delicious nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb., postpaid.**

Winter Celeries

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be one of the early kinds like White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, but for general use during the winter that one of the winter varieties be planted.

136. Giant Pascal (135 Days)—The large, thick stalks are crisp, of rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. The heart is creamy yellow. It is an ideal celery for late fall and winter and keeps splendidly. It is a selection from Golden Self-Blanching and inherits many of its fine qualities and keeps better. It blanches easily, makes large, extra heavy stalks with very large hearts. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb., postpaid.**

141. Celery or Turnip Rooted Celery (120 Days)—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. Plant and cultivate like celery except it does not require earthing up. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb., postpaid.**

CELERY PLANTS—See page 29.

Plant from
April Till August

GARDEN CORN

1 qt. is about 2 lbs. 2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
10 lbs. is about ¾ peck.
15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; **SUGAR CORNS ARE TENDER** and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

150. Bland's Extra Early (65 Days)

If you want the first roasting ears in your neighborhood, you must plant Bland's.

Bland's is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, about a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener, but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.45.**

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

154. Ideal or Big Early Adams (75 Days) — Intermediate

as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland's Extra Early and Trucker's Favorite. It is harder than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears measure 8 to 9 inches long, with 12 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy. This is a good corn to come in after Bland's Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker's Favorite.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.30.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 95c; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

155. Norfolk Market (80 Days) — Not as early as Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.**

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

151. Trucker's Favorite (80 Days)

Make a planting of Trucker's Favorite to make bigger ears to come in after Bland's Extra Early.

There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker's Favorite. It makes an attractive ear about 10 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender, sweet grains that many prefer to sugar corn. It is much harder than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, and is ready for the table or market in about 80 days. Although not a sugar corn it makes the finest roasting ears. We believe we are safe in saying that nearly 90 per cent of the table corns shipped North by truck growers is Trucker's Favorite; on the Richmond market it outsells all garden corns and brings top prices. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.**

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

152. Extra Early Adams (70 days) — The earliest of all

white corns except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.**

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 100 lbs. \$8.50.

POPCORNS

180. South American or Dynamite (115 Days) — A

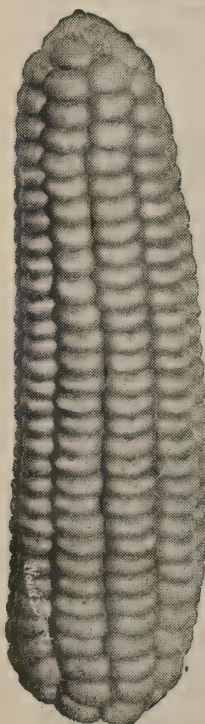
large grained yellow popcorn; pops perfectly white; very tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35.**

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

182. Rice (110 Days) — Pops pure white; the quality is excellent; very tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c;**

½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.

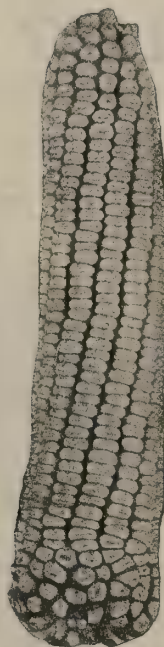
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20.



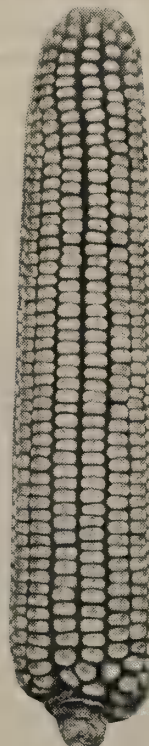
Bland's
Extra Early



Ideal or Big
Early Adams



Norfolk Market



Truckers Favorite



Extra Early
Adams

1½ lbs. is a heaped quart.
5 lbs. is about ¼ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS

Plant
May Till
August.

Do Not Plant Sweet Corn Till the Ground Is Thoroughly Warm

No. 160. Golden Bantam (80 Days)—The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad grains of exceptionally fine flavor. It is the most popular of all the early yellow sugar corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

No. 162. Black Mexican (85 Days)—The ripe grains are bluish-black, but are remarkably white in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about 8 inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.



Golden Evergreen Sugar Corn

No. 163. Golden Evergreen (85 Days)—The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam, with the Evergreen type of ear, with 14 to 18 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. If you plant Golden Evergreen we are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

No. 159. Golden Giant (85 Days)—Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantage of being much larger than Golden Bantam and only a few days later. The cob is small and carries 14 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

No. 164. Country Gentleman (90 Days)—One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are usually borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" because of its long, deep grains. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen (90 Days)—For generations Stowell's has been recognized as the standard late sugar corn for the home garden, for market and canning. The ears are large, the grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary; but its strong point is that it remains in the green state longer than any other sugar corn. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

158. Wood's Southern Sweet (90 Days)—A real sugar corn, bred in co-operation with one of the Southern experiment stations, for sections where the ear-worm attacks the corn. The extra long shuck, extending well beyond the tip, gives it the needed protection. The 8-foot stalks often bear two large ears to the stalk; the quality is good, the grains tender and sweet. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

No. 161. Early Evergreen (85 Days)—The ears are 8 to 9 inches long and resemble a well-bred Stowell's Evergreen, but it is ready fully a week earlier. The ears are 14 to 18 rowed; the grains are deep, pure white, sweet and tender. The stalk is strong and erect, often bearing two ears. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

No. 165. Howling Mob (85 Days)—Extra good and sweet; a fine second early to come in after extra early kinds like Golden Bantam. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of tender, pure white, deliciously sweet grains. Often bears two ears to the stalk. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

HYBRID SUGAR CORNS

Hybrid sugar corns have proved bigger and more uniform yielders and of better quality than open pollinated types. The ears are better filled, of more even size and shape, and two good ears are usually borne to the stalk. This is because of better root growth, sturdier stalks and greater disease resistance. Give hybrids the preference.

167. Golden Cross Bantam—The outstanding early hybrid for the South. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35.** Not postpaid, 1b. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

168. Hybrid Stowell's Evergreen—A better and more uniform pollinated Stowell's. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05.** Not postpaid, 1b. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

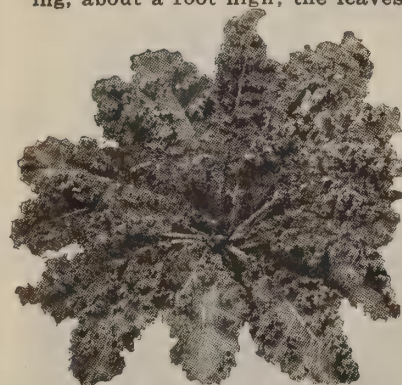
KALE

Plant February,
March and
April.

An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian—**BLUE KALE** or **DWARF GERMAN GREENS** [65 Days].—A hardy, vigorous, spreading kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. It is hardy enough to stand zero weather. A splendid kale for both home use and market. Slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 221. Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk [55 Days].—Hardier than cabbage, standing almost zero temperature and is improved by frost; curled like curled parsley. It is low growing and spreading, about a foot high; the leaves are bright green. Ours is an exceptionally uniform strain. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 2-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.**



Green Curled Scotch Kale

No. 220. Blue Curled Scotch [55 Days].—Very hardy, beautifully curled and keeps long after cutting. Very dwarf, grows close to the ground, giving it protection against extreme cold; we have never known it to winter kill; color dark bluish green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c. The supply this season is very limited.

No. 222. Spring Kale **SPRING SPROUTS** or **HANOVER SALAD** [30 Days].—Sometimes called Hanover Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2-lb. lots 30c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 27c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 25c per lb., postpaid.**

1 oz. plants 50 hills
2 lbs. plant an acre

CUCUMBER

Plant
April to
July



Wood's Earligreen
Cucumber

CULTURE—Plant when the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. For pickling, plant in June or July.

189. Wood's Earligreen (60 Days)—The name Earligreen is descriptive of its earliness and its fine, rich dark emerald green color that it holds long after picking. Nine inches or more in length, 2½ inches in diameter, perfectly straight, well filled at both ends, tapering slightly. The quality is extra good. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

200. A & C or Colorado (60 Days)—The last word in color, being that intense dark green demanded by market growers. The fruits are about 10 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick, straight and symmetrical. The vines are vigorous growers and disease resistant. A grand shipper and equally desirable in the home garden for growing ideal slicing and pickling cucumbers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

193. Straight 8 (60 Days)—This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits 8 to 9 inches long and about 1½ inches in diameter. Fruits are well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready to use, and free from objectionable striping. The flesh is tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Ideal for both home and market gardens and especially fine for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

192. Staygreen (60 Days)—Very early and prolific; a heavy yielder of uniformly handsome fruits 7 to 8 inches long that are a beautiful dark green color from end to end. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

195. Davis Perfect (65 Days)—A handsome, extra long, intensely dark green cucumber with almost transparent flesh and deliciously cool, refreshing flavor. It holds its fine color till almost dead ripe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

196. Improved Long Green (London Long Green). (70 Days)—Our fine strain produces uniformly slender dark-green fruits about 12 inches long. The young fruits are just right for pickles, the larger ones for slicing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

197. Green Prolific and prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green and of fine quality. Will continue bearing if kept gathered. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

198. Early Green Cluster (55 Days)—Very early; bears clusters of two and three. If kept gathered, the vines will continue to set fruit. Bright green, short and thick—just the right size and shape for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

202. White Wonder (60 Days)—For the home garden. Pure white at all stages of growth; the quality is fine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.

191. EARLY WHITE SPINE Each: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

199. WOODRUFF'S HYBRID

190. CLARK'S SPECIAL

201. Gherkin or BURE. (60 Days)—For pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

An ounce produces
about 1,000 plants

EGG PLANT

Plant February
March and
April

CULTURE—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly.

No. 206. Black Beauty

[120 Days]—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing

large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The color is uniform over the entire fruit. The fruits set freely; it holds its color exceptionally well; free from thorns. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.

No. 207. Florida High Bush

[125 Days]—An unusually heavy bearer, the fruits being produced high off the ground prevents rot, a decided advantage in wet seasons. The dark purple glossy fruits are slightly longer than thick; bears profusely and continuously; disease resistant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.

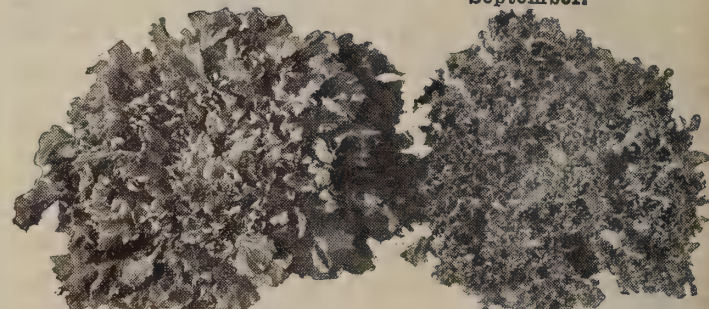


Black Beauty Egg Plant

EGG PLANTS—See page 29.

ENDIVE

Plant March, April
May, August and
September.



Broad-Leaved Batavian

Green Curled

Beginning in March, plant each month till September in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED [90 Days]—The hardy, rich green endive; blanches readily to creamy white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.

No. 211. BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN or ESCAROLLE [95 Days]—A crisp and tender endive for salads or for boiling like greens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.

GOURDS Plant May and June. Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash.

No. 216. DIPPER—For making dippers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

No. 214. NEST-EGG—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

No. 217. MIXED GOURDS. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

LETTUCE

Plant
February to May,
July to October



Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce

231. Wood's Improved Big Boston (75 Days)—Too much praise cannot be given our strain of this splendid lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvass, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanched. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

232. New York No. 12 or Wonderful. (75 Days)—A big head lettuce as solid and tender with no trace of bitterness. It is a hot-weather lettuce for spring, summer and early fall planting. A sure and reliable header and slow to shoot to seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 2-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

238. Grand Rapids (45 Days)—Makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Forms large, compact clusters finely crimped around the edges. Crisp, tender and sweet. One of the most reliable for all-the-year-round growing. It will stand more neglect than any other lettuce. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**



Kohl Rabi.

KOHL RABI

Plant March
to May,
Aug. & Sept.

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Plant in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, plant every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.

No. 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA [55 Days]—The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.**

LEEK

Plant Feb.,
March & Sept.

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Plant early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

No. 227. LARGE FLAG [85 Days].—Hardy, productive and of the best quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.**



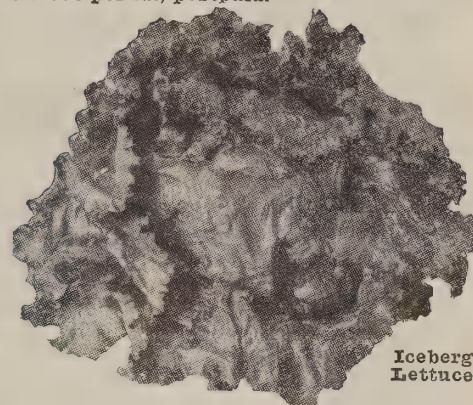
Large Flag Leek.

Lettuce requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water. Make your first plantings in boxes or hotbeds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in 18-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce (65 Days)—If asked to name the most satisfactory all-round lettuce, we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. For more than thirty years it has stood the test, and in the meantime we have not found a more all-season lettuce. It may be planted in the early spring, in the late summer, in the fall, and it is fine for forcing in hotbed, making a medium large, firm head that blanches nicely. The quality is excellent, the flavor sweet and buttery. You will like it. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

239. Crisp-as-Ice (75 Days)—Neither extra early nor extra large, but a fine lettuce for the private garden, heading even in hot weather. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. It is so crisp and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet. Slow to start to seed. It heads even under adverse weather conditions. Particularly well suited for the home garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

242. Iceberg (80 Days)—No lettuce is more crisp; the large ribs are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large, compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, being sweet, crisp and delicious. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**



Iceberg Lettuce

237. Summer Allheart (70 Days)—No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large, compact, finely blanched heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. Under various conditions, Summer Allheart is a thoroughly dependable header. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 2-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.**

233. White Boston or Unrivalled (75 Days)—Similar to Big Boston but without brown edges on the outer leaves. Firm, crisp and tender with creamy yellow hearts. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

235. Early Curled Simpson (50 Days)—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanching, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

234. Black Seeded Simpson (50 Days)—Fine for outside planting to make a tender, semi-solid, crisp head. It is the easiest lettuce to grow; reliable and heat-resistant. If you have not been successful with head lettuce, try Black-Seeded Simpson. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

240. Cos or Romaine (65 Days)—Dark green strain. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch pure white, and as crisp as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet and has a distinct quality that makes a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it to convince yourself how well it merits a place in your garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

241. Chicken Lettuce (55 Days)—Unlike any you have ever fed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

LETTUCE PLANTS—See page 29.

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

Colorado Grown—Plant in May and June



No. 250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford (75 Days)—A strain selected for earliness. It is a week to ten days earlier than the original Rocky Ford, like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. It has that spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

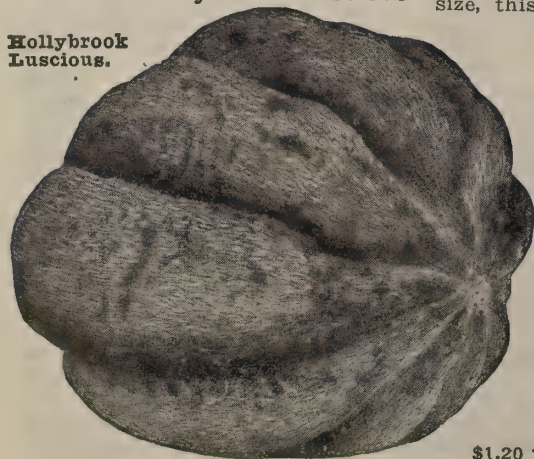
No. 254. Long John (85 Days)—The melons usually average 8 to 10 inches long, but often grow to 12 inches in length. Oblong in shape, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted; green fleshed, thick meat and of most delicious spicy flavor. When marketed it commands the highest prices. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 2-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 260. Hale's Best No. 36 or H. B.—This is probably more generally grown commercially than any other melon. It has held its place as a shipper on account of its earliness, thick meat, fine texture, delicious eating quality and its ability to stand up under hard shipping conditions. About 6 inches long, nearly round, densely covered with netting and almost entirely without ribs. It is also a splendid home garden melon. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 256. Hale's Best Jumbo strain.—A larger strain than the well known Hale's Best No. 36, largely grown for roadside markets and delivery by truck to the large city markets. The melons are slightly oval, weigh 5 to 6 pounds, heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. The salmon flesh is thick, sweet and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb.**

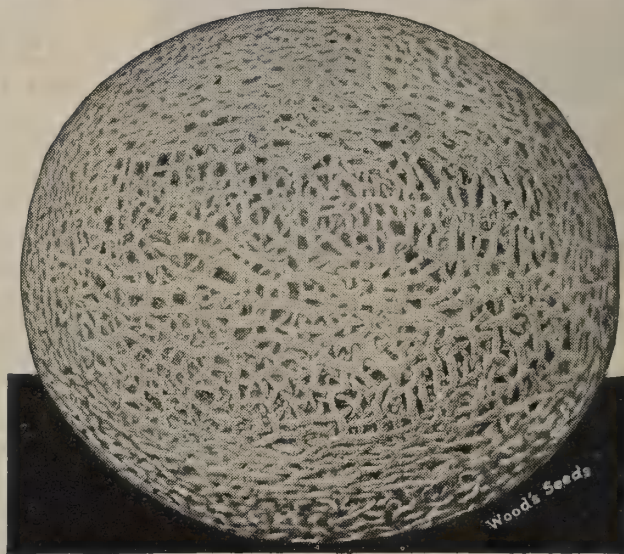
No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious (90 Days)—For flavor and size, this

Hollybrook Luscious.



is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

CULTURE—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.



Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe

No. 248. Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe (80 Days)—The most delicious of all orange fleshed cantaloupes; beautiful in appearance, but the deliciously sweet, spicy flavor of its fine-grained, thick, solid flesh is its outstanding characteristic. In these respects we have never offered a melon that is its equal. There is no trace of stringiness; the flesh is so thick that the seed cavity is unusually small; it is covered with a lace-like netting over the entire melon. We recommend it to everyone as a melon of surpassing quality and fine delicious flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**



Wood's Early Knight Cantaloupe.

No. 249. Wood's Early Knight (Maryland or Sweet Air). 80 Days—In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches long, 5 to 6 inches across. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 255 Hearts of Gold**Formerly called Hoodoo. (90 Days)**

The thick orange flesh is deliciously sweet, juicy and spicy right down to the thin rind. The melons are nearly round and are covered with a dense gray netting that is insect resistant; it is also blight resistant. The melons are about six inches long and usually weigh about two pounds. Highly recommended for the home garden and market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

**Extra Early Hanover****No. 257. Tip-Top**

(90 Days)—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons. The fruits are of good size, quite well netted, evenly ribbed, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest spicy flavor, even close to the rind. It is the sort of melon that if you grow it once you will always give it a place in your garden. All through the season the early melons and the late ones are good. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

**Tip-Top Cantaloupe****No. 253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford**

(85 Days)—In delicious flavor Gold Lined far excels the ordinary Rocky Ford; is slightly longer and a few days later. The rich golden meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. The melons are covered with a closely laced gray netting except a narrow stripe between the ribs.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

No. 245. Honey Dew

(110 Days)—The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. Has a flavor quite distinct from the flavor of a cantaloupe. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

**Honey Dew Melon.****No. 251. Improved Rocky Ford Jr. (80 Days)**

—An early rust and blight resistant type of Rocky Ford, but somewhat larger. A vigorous grower, the vines keep green and produce big crops of beautifully netted melons. The flesh is thick, the seed pocket small; the netting is close and deep; the flavor is deliciously sweet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

**Banana Cantaloupe**

No. 262. Banana (90 Days)—When introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by four to six inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem (85 Days)—The original Rocky Ford. The flesh is thick, with a small cavity; has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

**Large Hackensack Musk Melon.****No. 259. Large Hackensack**

or **TURK'S CAP (85 Days)**—This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 263. Glass

Melon or MANGO (90 Days)—For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.**

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEEDS Plant in May and June

Wood's Melon Seeds are saved from melons grown expressly for seeds. Do not be misled by offers of cheap seeds that are saved from culls and runts, melons left after the best have been sold. Such seeds are expensive if they cost you nothing. Plant the best—plant Wood's. Do not plant Northern and Western-grown seeds if you want the finest watermelons.

Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 8 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

WILT-RESISTANT WATERMELONS

Wilt is the greatest menace to watermelon production in the South and varieties resistant to fusarian wilt have become a real necessity. It is a soil-borne disease and lives in the land for ten to fifteen years. The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties.



Leesburg Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

285. Leesburg or **Wilt-Resistant Kleckley's Sweet**. (90 Days). In every way fully equal to our standard strain of Kleckley's Sweet in quality and size, with the distinct advantage of being wilt resistant. It marks a conspicuous advance in the development of this universally popular melon for growing on wilt-sick soils. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**



Hawkesbury Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

283. Hawkesbury (90 Days). Brought from Australia by the Norfolk Truck Experiment Station and grown on a severely wilt infested farm where our planting stock was obtained. It makes an oblong melon of good size, averaging about 35 lbs.; light grayish green color; tough rind; medium to deep red flesh; tender, sweet and juicy. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 282. Dixie Queen [85 Days]. Sometimes called **Cuban Queen**—Not the biggest melons (they average 35 to 40 pounds), but the quality is such that it has created quite a sensation. The sparkling, crisp, rich scarlet flesh is firm, sweet and juicy right up to the rind, which is thin and tough. It has been described as "unbeatable for the home garden." **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 274. Extra Early Dark Icing [80 Days]—Dark Icing is not one of the big melons, but makes ripe fruits earlier than any other good melon, and is extra good for home use and the nearby market. The meat is rich, red and sugary to the very thin rind. There is no better extra early melon, and if you want the first watermelon in your neighborhood, or want to be first on your local market, plant Extra Early Dark Icing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 275. Stone Mountain [90 Days]—One of the largest of the round or nearly round melons, for they frequently weigh 50 pounds or more. The outside color is dark green; the flesh is deep red, firm and solid, almost all heart with no white hearts or stringiness. It is especially recommended for the home garden and nearby markets; the rind is tough enough to stand considerable handling, and on arrival usually outsells other melons. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

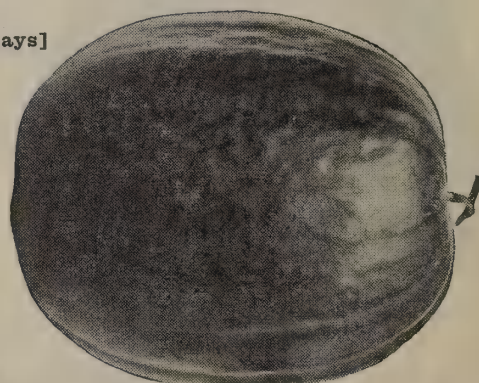
No. 281. Schochler [90 Days]—One of the really big melons, frequently 45 pounds or more. It has a dark red, fine-grained meat; no white hearts; the rind for such a large melon is relatively thin, and the first taste will convince you of its rich, sugary flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

276. Florida Giant or Cannonball [90 Days]

If you grow them on good land, feed them well and have only one or two melons to the vine, melons weighing nearly a hundred pounds may be grown under favorable growing conditions. The size of the melons depends on the land and the supply of proper plant food, but melons averaging 35 pounds should be produced under usual cultural methods. The melons are oval shaped with blunt ends, dark green skin, firm, crisp, bright red flesh. It is the largest of the newly introduced varieties. The seeds are black. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**



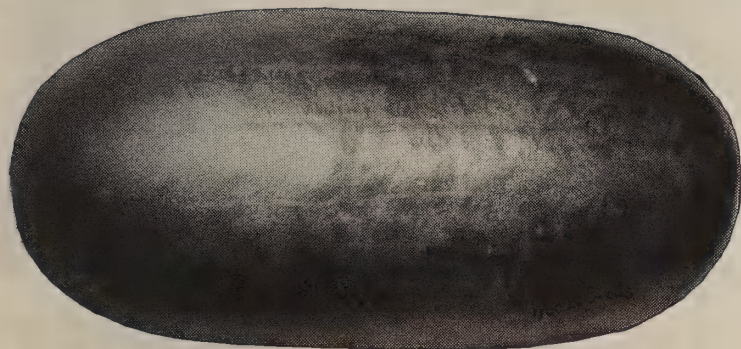
Dixie Queen Watermelon



Stone Mountain Watermelon

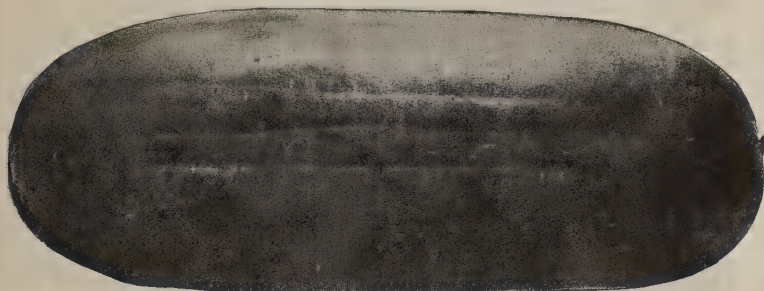
WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEEDS

No. 270. Irish Gray [90 Days] — In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweet; in shipping quality, it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses on account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish gray; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, it is equally fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



Halbert Honey Watermelon

No. 280. Halbert Honey [85 Days] — The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweet and much more productive. A long, early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and nearby market, but not well suited for shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



Tom Watson Watermelon

No. 277. Tom Watson [90 Days] — For years the outstanding shipping melon and equally popular for the home garden. The dark green melons are large and long, the flesh rich red, distinctly crisp, juicy and sweet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 271. Florida Favorite [85 Days]. Sometimes called **Pearson** — Not as early as Extra Early Dark Icing, yet Florida Favorite is classed as an extra early melon. There are few melons that can equal it in sweetness; it is not stringy; the flesh is bright crimson, crisp, solid and deliciously sweet. Although bigger melons have been introduced, Florida Favorite holds its splendid reputation for uniformly good quality and is a prime favorite especially for the home garden and for shipment to nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 273. Alabama Sweet [90 Days] — When grown on good soil and under high cultivation, they frequently weigh fifty pounds, and they are practically all meat, for the rind is thin. There is a marked absence of the stringiness so often found in extra large melons; the bright red flesh is firm and very sweet and luscious. The melons are long, dark green with dark irregular stripes. A fine melon for the home garden and for nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake [90 Days] — Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon and by many is preferred to all others. Our improved strain is even better than it ever was on account of constant selection and watchful work on it throughout a period of years. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor and fine quality are unsurpassed by any other melon. We recommend it for both the home garden and for shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



Carolina Bradford Watermelon

No. 272. Carolina Bradford [90 Days] — Bradford is not an early melon, but is one of the largest of the long varieties, and where best known it is preferred to all others. The color is a dark green with a still darker stripe; the flesh is deep red, is free from strings, fine grained, crisp, sweet and tender. The rind is thin but tough. The size of Bradford insures plenty of heart. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



Jackson Watermelon

No. 278. Jackson [90 Days] — If asked the sweetest melon for home use, we would unhesitatingly name Jackson. Our opinion of Jackson is shared by practically every one who has been privileged to taste one of its delicious slices, for no other melon can surpass it in delightful sweetness. The melons are long with a mottled green skin; the meat is a rich red, firm, there are no white hearts, and it ripens close to a thin rind. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 269. Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Christo **THE "WONDERMELON."** [85 Days] — Those who think they know watermelons will tell you that until you have eaten a slice of Improved Kleckley's you haven't really tasted the finest flavor to be found in watermelons. All of the sparkling, crisp, bright crimson meat is deliciously sweet right up to the thin rind. For the home garden we recommend it without reserve; it carries well for long distances, for the rind, though thin, is very tough. It is not unusual to have them weigh 50 pounds and more. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 284. Preserving Citron [95 Days] — Used for making preserves and sweetmeats and for stock feeding. Enormously productive; keeps for months. Grow them just as you do watermelons, but not near your melon patch. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

MUSTARD

Plant in February, March and April, September and October.
Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; 1 ounce plants 100 feet of row.

290. Southern Giant Curled (35 Days)—Beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

293. Fordhook Fancy—Sometimes called Ostrich Plume. A handsome, upright growing mild variety, slow to shoot to seed. Bright green, plume-like and deeply fringed on the edges. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

292. Chinese Broad Leaved (40 Days)—Makes a large and tender growth without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. It stands longer before seeding than the curled varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

291. Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach (25 Days)—A mild

mustard with a spinach flavor that can be grown in 3 to 4 weeks, and in almost any season of the year, even during hot summer weather, and make an abundance of greens. Make a planting every two weeks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.



Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Plant in February, March or early in April half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after planting. Slow to germinate, sometimes 2 or 3 weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before planting or by covering the row with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seed should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley. If dried crisp and rubbed to powder it may be bottled for use later. An ounce plants 100 feet.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled (70 Days)—The most improved strain; is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 315. Plain or Single (70 Days)—Hardier than the curled; stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 313. Hamburg Parsnip Rooted (90 Days)—Both the tops and roots are edible. The 5 to 6-inch parsnip-like roots are used for flavoring soups and stews, and may be stored for winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will plant 30 feet of drill.

295. Clemson Spineless—The Clemson Experiment Station introduced this newest okra variety that was awarded the silver medal by the All America judges. It is a spineless strain of Perkins Mammoth Long Green; produces a prodigious crop of rich, deep green, tender, straight spineless pods of uniformly fine quality. As early as Perkins. Grows 4 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

296. White Velvet (60 Days)—Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

297. Dwarf Long Green Pod

(60 days)—Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

298. Perkins Mammoth Long Green (60 Days)—Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 inches long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

¼ peck 4 lbs.
Peck 8 lbs.
Bushel 32 lbs.

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices
Quoted on
Request.

CULTURE—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. 5 to 8 bushels plant an acre.



Japanese or Ebenezer

—No onion will keep better, and none send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard onion of good size and matures early. In yield it excels all onions grown from sets. The flesh is white, firm and sweet. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 60c; peck 95c. Not postpaid, qt. 15c; ½ peck 40c; peck 70c.

YELLOW DANVERS

The most popular of all the yellow varieties; the large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 60c; peck 95c.

peck 95c. Not postpaid, qt. 15c; ½ peck 40c; peck 70c.
SILVER SKIN—Silvery white. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.00. Not postpaid, qt. 15c; ½ peck 50c; peck 75c.

RED WETHERSFIELD—The best all-purpose red onion; a big cropper, hardy and a good keeper. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 60c; peck 95c. Not postpaid, qt. 15c; ½ peck 40c; peck 70c.

YELLOW POTATO—Makes large onions of mild flavor. The smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium sized sets produce a number of medium to small sets, the large onions produce a great many small sets. They are produced in clusters, increasing by division of the parent onion. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.30. Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—Fine for early spring bunching. Matures very early; the flesh is pure white and very mild. No onion keeps better. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.10. Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 55c; peck 85c.

ONION PLANTS—See page 29.

Plant 1 oz. to 100
feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs.
to the acre.

ONION

Plant in Feb.,
March, April, August
and September.

In February, March and April plant thickly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hot-beds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds, at least two weedings, and gives larger yields. **KEEP FREE OF WEEDS.**

Valencia
Sweet Spanish
Onion



306. Valencia Sweet Spanish

[110 Days].—A thoroughbred among onions. With proper culture, sowing the seeds in beds and transplanting 6 inches apart in the row, as large and as sweet onions can be grown as any that are imported. The globe shaped bulbs are light yellow; the flesh sparkling white, fine grained, mild and exceptionally sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 2-lb. lots \$4.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.00 per lb., postpaid.

No. 308. Prize Taker or Spanish King [100 Days].—

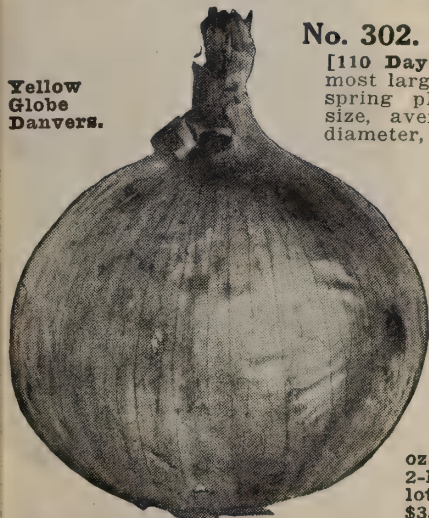
Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard; a good cropper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. Prize Taker is a success wherever onions can be grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb., postpaid.



Prize Taker or Spanish King.

No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield [100 Days] — Large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hardy and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb., postpaid.

Yellow
Globe
Danvers.



No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

[110 Days].—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. Medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb., postpaid.

No. 303. Silver Skin or White Portugal [100 Days].—A beautiful pure

white onion of good size, largely used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb., postpaid.



Silver Skin or White Portugal.

307. Copper King [110 Days].—Onions weighing over two pounds are not unusual if the seeds are planted in beds and transplanted to stand 4 inches apart in the row. The outer skin is pale yellow, the flesh pure white. The flavor is so mild that they are excellent for slicing and for salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.25; 2-lb. lots \$4.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb., postpaid.



Extra Early White Pearl.

No. 309. Extra Early White Pearl [85 Days]

The earliest white onion; makes good sized pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall to make large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Splendid for pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb., postpaid.

ONION PLANTS—Ready after March 1st. Yellow and Crystal Wax Bermuda. 30c per 100; 500 for \$1.10; \$1.85 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per 100; 500 for 85c; \$1.50 per 1,000.

PARSNIP Plant from March to June 15th.



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip

CULTURE—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 25 feet of drill; 5 pounds plant an acre.

317. Sugar or Hollow Crown [100 Days]—The standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.

GARDEN PEAS—Early Varieties

Plant February to
May and in
August.

(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled)

Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy and should be planted later, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, 2½ to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing.

For Best Results
Inoculate
Garden Peas



Laxton's Progress Peas



Thomas Laxton Peas

323. Laxton's Progress* (53 days; height 15 to 18 inches)—The earliest and one of the best of the large-podded wrinkled peas, and yields better than any other peas of equal quality; the 4 to 4½-inch pods are dark green, large, long and well filled with sweet and delicious peas. Progress will appeal to both home gardeners and market growers because of its earliness and its really choice, sweet quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer (55 days; height 2½ feet)—Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska, but the pods are very much larger, the peas are larger, and it is more productive. The dark green pods are frequently borne in pairs; its hardness allows earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties; it bears abundantly and the quality is good. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

328. Early Bird or Laxton's Superb (55 days; height 18 to 20 inches)—The earliest large-podded semi-wrinkled pea bearing medium quality. Hardy enough to allow planting two weeks ahead of the wrinkled varieties. dark green pods 4 to 4½ inches long that usually contain 7 to 9 large peas of quite good quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early (50 days; 2½ feet)—All that its name implies, a well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 beautiful green peas, the pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

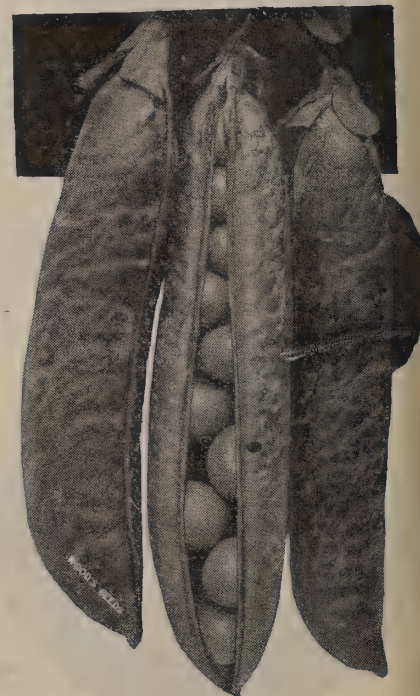
324. Nott's Excelsior* (60 days; height 15 inches)—Has all the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem, but is a better yielder. The 3-inch pods contain 5 to 7 good sized, tender and delicious peas. A wonderful yielder and highly recommended. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

321. Wilt-Resistant Extra Early Alaska (Sometimes called Nonpareil and Earliest of All). (50 days; height 2½ feet)—Recommended for its earliness and hardness, allowing extra early planting; pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance. In earliness it is a close rival to our Pedigree Extra Early. A prime favorite with market growers as it holds its green color so well, and almost the entire crop can be gathered at a single picking. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

325. Little Marvel* (55 days; height 18 inches)—Among the earliest of the better wrinkled peas; has a stocky vine heavily set with dark green 3-inch pods closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of exceptionally good quality and flavor. Only a few days later than the extra early smooth seeded peas, but of better quality; tender and sweet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

329. Laxtonian or Hundredfold* (Sometimes called Blue Bantam). (55 days; height 15 to 18 inches)—A fine combination of earliness, productiveness and extra fine quality. A wrinkled pea, producing large, intensely dark green pods 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large, luscious peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

332. Thomas Laxton* (55 days; height 2½ feet)—An exceptionally fine wrinkled pea with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. In quality, the peas are without a superior. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality. Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Laxtonian or Hundredfold Peas

"We are very much pleased with your seeds. Used them almost exclusively last season and had fine results. We expect this coming season to plant nothing but Wood's Seeds."—W. H. Arnold, Sr., Chesterfield Co., Va.

SECOND EARLY AND LATE PEAS

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.



Wood's Dark Green Telephone

337. Bliss Everbearing* (70 days; height 2½ feet)—If picked as the pods mature, the vines throw out branches bearing pods that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy* (70 days; height 1½ feet)—A dwarf type of our tall Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long that frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

340. Champion of England* (80 days; height 4 feet)—Regarded as one of the best late peas. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 4 inches long, broad, nearly straight, medium dark green color; of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

342. Large White Marrowfat (80 days; height 4 feet)—A big yielder for mid-summer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas and very hardy. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone* (75 days; height 3½ feet)—A highly bred pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. This pea should not be confused with the light colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

Edible Podded or Salad Peas

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness

344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar* (75 days; height 4½ feet)—Really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods when about half grown should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Requires support. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

343. Dwarf Gray Sugar (75 days)—A highly productive pea growing 2½ feet high, bearing an abundance of sweet, tender pods about 3 inches long. Prepare for the table just as you would snap beans. The pods are not as large as our Mammoth Luscious; the flavor is fine; resistant to fusarium blight; purple blossom. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

Plant February
and March
May to July

PEPPER

One ounce will
produce about
1,200 plants

Plant in boxes in February or March, cover ¼ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield.

353. Ruby Giant or World Beater

(115 Days). Larger than Ruby King and almost as early; 5 inches long by 3½ inches across; flesh thick and mild. A really fine all-round pepper for the home garden and market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**

357. California Wonder (120 Days). In size it compares with Chinese Giant, about 4 inches across by 4½ to 5 inches long, but in thickness of flesh there is no other pepper to compare with it; with most of them the flesh is a quarter of an inch thick. This is its outstanding point of excellence, for such thickness of flesh is not found in any other pepper. It is medium early; the quality is of the finest, being sweet, crisp, tender and never hot. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.**

352. Large Sweet Bull Nose (120 Days). Large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads and stuffing. Grows 2 feet high and very productive. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.**

356. Early Neapolitan (100 Days). The earliest of all good sweet peppers. A week earlier than any large bell pepper. A wonderful bearer, 30 to 40 fruits being borne by a single plant. About 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches around; bright red, thick, very mild and sweet. Bears continuously till frost. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.**

355. Pimento (110 Days). Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; bears abundantly till frost. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**

354. Ruby King (110 Days). Wonderfully productive, bearing fruits 4½ to 5 inches long by 3 inches across. Its large size and thick, mild flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing. Color bright ruby red. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**

358. Long Red Cayenne (125 Days). Very hot, used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.**

359. Red Chili (140 Days). Bears immense quantity of small, hot peppers for making pepper sauce, pepper vinegar, pickling and drying. Pods 1½ inches long. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.**

PEPPER PLANTS—See page 29.



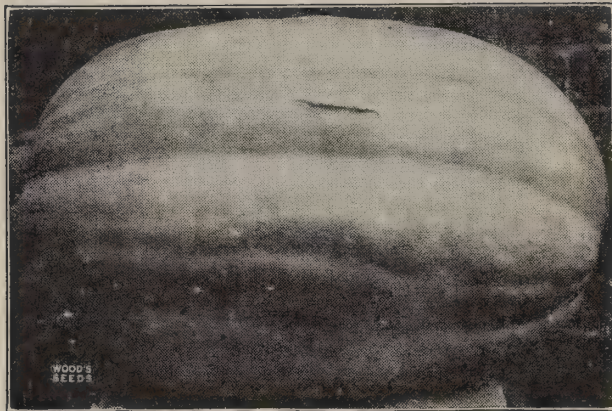
Ruby Giant Pepper

1 ounce will plant
20 hills
3 pounds one acre

PUMPKIN

Plant
May and
June

CULTURE—Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, one inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

365. Virginia Mammoth We have never grown a pumpkin that combines so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable. We have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as anyone could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

366. Sugar or Pie Not large, but one of the sweetest and best for pies; fine grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

369. King of the Mammoths or Jumbo A giant among pumpkins; they have been grown 2 feet or more in diameter; they usually average about 60 pounds. Bright yellow with thick, firm orange-yellow, sweet and tender flesh; fine for pies and stock feeding. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

367. Cashaw or Crookneck Green striped. A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich, yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

368. Tennessee Sweet Potato The creamy white flesh is very thick, fine grained, very sweet and delicious and like the sweet potato in flavor. A first-class keeper and a good yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

370. Large Sweet Cheese A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. Often attains 25 pounds in weight; they are mottled green and yellow when young, becoming creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of the finest quality. For pies, for canning and for feeding stock, it is first class. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.**

371. Corn Field Pumpkin For stock feeding; usually planted in corn-fields, making enormous crops. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.**

1 oz. will plant 50
feet; 8 to 10 lbs.
1 acre

RADISH

Plant February
to May; August
and September

To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or planted in the row with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips.

PRICE All varieties unless otherwise quoted: **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



Extra Early
Scarlet Globe
Radish

375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip (Scarlet Button). (25 Days)—A quick growing, round, rich red radish, with small tops; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting.

376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip or Sparkler. (25 Days)—The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip makes it particularly attractive. Crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor.

378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe (25 Days)—So quick in growth that it can be depended on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh white. Thoroughly satisfactory.

381. French Breakfast (25 Days)—Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet, shading to clear white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

382. Round Radishes Mixed—All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden.

385. Long Scarlet Summer (35 Days)—No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use; bright scarlet shading to pure white at the tip.

389. White Strasburg (40 Days)—A fine summer radish; stands severe heat and grows quickly. Skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Ready five weeks from planting, but retains its crispness even when old.

387. Long White Icicle (30 Days)—The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 25 to 30 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety.

388. Brightest Long Scarlet (30 Days)—Bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet; flesh very white, crisp, mild and tender.

390. Long Radishes Mixed—A fine mixture of all the long varieties.

WINTER RADISHES

Plant during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors or in a cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

392. Chinese or Celestial (60 Days)—Beautiful white skin and flesh; 6 to 8 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, crisp, tender, juicy and very mild.

393. Rose China Winter (60 Days)—About 5 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent; splendid keepers.

394. Long Black Spanish (60 Days)—One of the latest and hardest. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 inches long.

No. 397 RHUBARB or Pie Plant

CULTURE—Plant in March or April in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

Rhubarb Roots—See page 29.

SQUASH or CYMLING

Plant April to July

Summer Squash, 1 oz. plants 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. an acre. Winter Squash, 1 oz. plants 10 hills; 4 lbs. to an acre

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific

The earliest, the meatiest and best summer squash. 10 days earlier than Early White Bush.

Sold Only in Sealed Packages.

[50 Days]



Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

loped squashes that everyone should give it preference. Shippers report that in every market to which they shipped our Earliest Prolific it commanded a premium of 25 or 50c a crate over other varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.

416. Giant Summer Straightneck (60 Days). Like Summer Crookneck, except the neck is straight, thicker and contains more flesh. The same rich flavor as Crookneck, the same deep orange color and is heavily warted. 15 to 18 inches long, about 5 inches in diameter at the large end. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

411. Cocozelle or Italian Marrow (65 Days). A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared like eggplant. Use when about 8 inches long; very productive, tender and delicious. Ours is the long green type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

408. Early White Bush or PATTY-PAN CYMLING. (60 Days)

are about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb.

409. Mammoth White Bush (60 Days). It differs from Early

White Bush in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. A very prolific bearer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

410. Mammoth Yellow Bush Golden Custard. (60 Days).

Except in color this is similar to Mammoth White Bush. Rich, deep orange skin; creamy yellow flesh of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

412. Golden Summer Crookneck (60 Days). Of dwarf,

bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb.

415. Table Queen or Acorn Summer and winter squash.

(80 Days). About the size of a cocoanut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry, sweet as a sweet potato. Keeps well; enormously productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

413. Hubbard (100 Days). Winter squash. Large and heavy,

with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

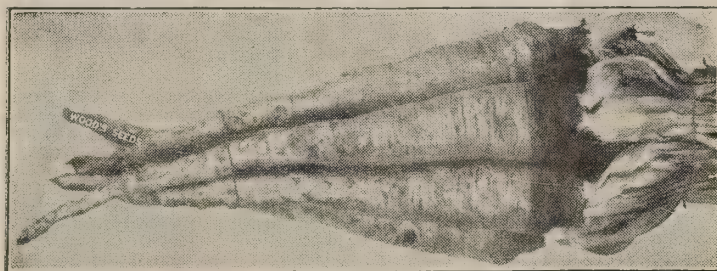
414. Golden Hubbard Winter squash. (95 Days). Similar to

Green Hubbard but earlier and orange-red color. Flesh deep orange; a fine keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be planted in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island —The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

1 ounce plants 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre

PRICE.—All varieties unless otherwise quoted: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5 lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

No. 405. Long Standing Bloomsdale [50 Days].—

Spring plant—ings stand about ten days longer before going to seed than the re-selected Bloomsdale strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.

No. 403. Virginia Blight Resistant (45 Days) — Developed

by the Virginia Experiment Station to resist blight or yellows. The leaves are dark green, curled and wrinkled.

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale (Re-selected).—

[45 Days].—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curly like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing.

No. 404. New Zealand [55 Days].—Thrives during the hot-

test weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender tips may be cut every few days, and continues till frost. When the ground is thoroughly warm, soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

SPINACH

Plant February to April, September to December 15

CULTURE.—For early summer use, plant early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 ft. between the rows. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will plant 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.

Mustard Spinach

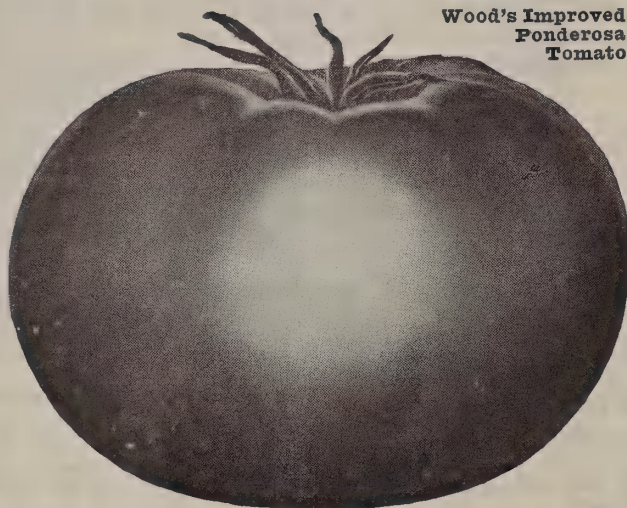
See Tendergreen, page 20



WOOD'S PEDIGREE TOMATOES

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over plant one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that they will become strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Spray with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects. A 5-8-5 fertilizer gives the biggest yield. Do not plant in an old seed bed.

1 ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.



Wood's Improved
Ponderosa
Tomato

No. 436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa Beefsteak Tomato. [110 Days]—

Before our Brimmer was introduced, Ponderosa was the outstanding tomato in size and quality. Unfortunately, the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, quite blight-resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. They are so vigorous that even in dry seasons we have grown tomatoes of unusual size. The fruits are practically all meat, with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem, tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color, purplish pink. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.15 per lb., postpaid.**

425. June Pink Tomato (95 Days).—Sometimes called Pink Earliana. The earliest pink tomato.

Except in color, it is very much like Spark's Earliana, almost as early, rather smoother, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. A first-class tomato for the earliest crop in the home garden, and a fine shipper, as it does not readily bruise and crack. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 438. Stone (Bright Scarlet). [110 Days]—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes



Stone Tomato

of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, smooth, solid and meaty; stands up well under summer heat, ripens evenly to the stem without cracking. Ours is an extra fine strain. Beware of cheap cannery stocks of Stone.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

No. 437 Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato [110 Days]

1st IN QUALITY —There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.

Quality —In the breeding of our Brimmer, quality is our first consideration. The flavor is delicious and they are so free of acid that they may be eaten with impunity by those to whom acid tomatoes bring distress. For slicing, no tomato can compare with Brimmer. The slices are usually large enough to fill an ordinary salad dish.

Size and Weight —Brimmers measuring 15 to 16 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds or more, are not at all unusual. They are all meat, have very few seeds and no core.

Productiveness —Although a few days later than the very early varieties, the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for the few days difference in earliness. The vines bear a tremendous load of fruits right up to frost, and the fruits are large till the end of the season. Brimmer not only makes big tomatoes, but a lot of them.

How to Grow Brimmers —To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong five-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

PRICE—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; ½ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$7.50, postpaid.



Wood's Famous
Brimmer Tomato

Brimmer Tomato Plants —Ready April, May, June and July. See page 29 for prices.

423. Chalk's Early Jewel (Bright Scarlet). (100 Days).—Extra early, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of large size and sweeter flavor; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field; withstands cool weather where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**

Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes—Continued

422. Spark's Earliana (Bright Red). (90 Days).—

A real extra-early tomato, one that will make fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many Earliana stocks produce rough and irregular fruits. Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only perfect, smooth, extra early tomatoes, and is as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb., postpaid.**



Spark's Earliana

per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet). [100 Days]—A few days later than Earliana, but more satis-

factory. A vigorous grower and enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits. The color is an intense scarlet; ripens evenly to the stem. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity in size and smoothness; no rough fruits. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**



Bonnie Best

No. 432. Oxheart

(110 Days) — Not only shaped like a beef heart, but when well grown is almost as large. The color is deep pink, about like Improved Ponderosa; they have the same mild flavor and texture, but even fewer seeds; in fact, it is almost seedless, frequently two inches of meat without a seed cavity. A fine tomato for the home gardener. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.15 per lb., postpaid.**



Oxheart

Tomato

YELLOW TOMATOES

No. 441. Golden Ponderosa [110 Days].—Like the well-known Ponderosa in size, shape and fine quality, but golden yellow in color. It is a wonderful bearer and the flavor is excellent. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$5.00, postpaid.**

No. 440. Yellow Plum [100 Days].—Makes small fruits of delicate flavor for preserves. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

No. 442. Yellow Pear For preserves; pear-shaped. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 29.

Wilt Resistant Varieties

DON'T RISK FAILURE IF YOUR LAND IS WILT INFESTED, PLANT A WILT-RESISTANT VARIETY

Marglobe Wilt-Resistant Deep Scarlet (100 Days)

428. CERTIFIED STRAIN—Our Certified Marglobe was inspected in the field by the State certifying authority by whom it is certified as true to type and free of disease. We believe it is as fine a strain as can be had and will yield the large, smooth, beautifully shaped fruits in demand in all markets and especially required by canners. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.**

426. STANDARD STRAIN—Grown from selected planting stock originally supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**



Certified Marglobe Wilt-Resistant Tomato

420. Certified Pritchard (SCARLET TOPPER) Scarlet. (95 Days)—Uniform, smooth, globe-shaped fruits, large, solid and heavy; have thick walls; skin and flesh are intense scarlet; no core and small seed pockets. The sturdy vines are heavy producers, have abundant foliage to protect the fruits and bear for a long season. It is almost as early as Bonnie Best. Pritchard promises to become an outstanding leader among home gardeners, market gardeners and canners. It succeeds best on heavy soils. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 421. Norton Wilt-Resistant Scarlet. (110 Days)—Norton was developed from the Stone and ripens at the same season. It yields a heavy crop of large, smooth, solid red fruits that ripen slowly, therefore is a good keeper and a good shipper; it is also remarkably drought-resistant. Excellent for the home garden, canning and the late market. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.**

427. Break o'Day Scarlet. (95 Days)—Its outstanding features are earliness and productiveness. It is really a very early Marglobe, has much the same shape, color and size, thickness of walls, but almost as early as Earliana, yet deep, solid smooth; of good size and almost seedless. The foliage is sparse. It is resistant to both wilt and nailhead rust. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.**

429. Rutgers Wilt-Resistant—Certified Deep Scarlet. (100 Days)—When a Rutgers is red on the outside, you can be assured it is ripe all through, for it begins to ripen at the center. It is very much like Marglobe in shape, except somewhat flatter at the stem end; is equally as wilt-resistant; the outer and inner walls are solid meat; has small seed cavity and very few seeds. A consistent cropper, an excellent tomato for the home garden, for market, canning and for tomato juice. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.**

435. Greater Baltimore (Bright Scarlet). (110 Days).—Even in unfavorable seasons a big yield of good-sized fruits; deep from stem to blossom ends, firm and solid and free from ridges and cracks. It ripens evenly to the stem. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

CULTURE.—Spring plantings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring there is nothing better than the Milans, Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, plant in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Plant either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; salad varieties 3 lbs. to the acre.

PRICE:

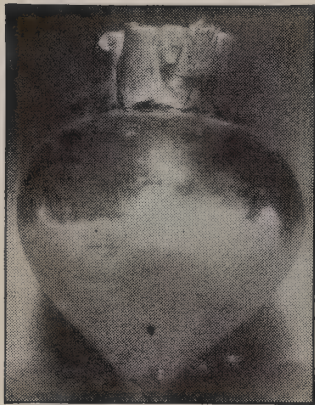
All varieties, unless otherwise quoted.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 2-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 40c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 35c per lb., postpaid.

No. 445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

No. 446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—White with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

No. 450. Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe



Wood's Improved
Purple Top White Globe

Handsome appearance and extra fine quality easily account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure white flesh. For table use, it is at its best when about three inches across; but for stock feeding it should be grown to full size. For the private garden and for market it has no superior. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

No. 449. MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large, globe-shaped roots, white with purple top; a big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding.

447. EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP.—A fine-grained, sweet, tender white turnip with purple top; a quick grower.

448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Like No. 447 except that it is pure white.

452. WHITE EGG.—Quick growing; pure white; sweet flesh.

453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Large, round, white roots; for table and stock.

454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large round, pure white; fine stock turnip.

457. LARGE AMBER OR YELLOW GLOBE.—Fine grained, solid, sweet and tender.

456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Hardy; a good yielder, a splendid keeper.

458. GOLDEN BALL.—One of the best and sweetest yellow turnips.

451. LONG WHITE COWHORN.—Often grows 12 to 15 inches long; fine for stock.

461. MIXED TURNIP SEEDS.—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties.

SALAD TURNIPS

462. SHOGGIN (Japanese Salad).—Insect resistant; can be grown in hot weather. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

459. SOUTHERN PRIZE.—The most popular turnip grown for greens; hardy.

460. SEVEN TOP.—The standard salad turnip of the South; cold resistant.

RUTABAGA

465. WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—Long Island strain; uniformly large and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—The standard strain; good keeper and large yielder.

468. GOLDEN NECKLESS.—A superior strain for spring planting; tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

GARDEN HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives knew the delicious and appetizing flavors to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

CULTURE.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Plant in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

No. 475. ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are used for seasoning and garnishing. Does not transplant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 476. BALM.—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

No. 477. SWEET BASIL.—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 479. BORAGE.—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, the flowers for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 480. CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Plant either in the spring or fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 481. CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants and for seasoning. Can be planted either in fall or spring. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

No. 482. CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 483. MAMMOTH DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c, postpaid.

No. 484. SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 485. HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30cts.; oz. 50 cts.

No. 486. LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 487. SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

No. 488. ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

No. 489. RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.

No. 490. SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, used principally for flavoring and seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

No. 493. THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Plant early in the spring. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 494. WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; a fine poultry tonic; plant some in the chicken yard. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

WOOD'S TREATED TOBACCO SEEDS

Wood's Tobacco Seeds are treated. This treatment is to prevent wildfire, black fire, angular leaf spot, etc.

CULTURE—It is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for plant beds. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. An ounce will produce plants for 3 acres.

PRICE ALL VARIETIES Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

- 499. Bonanza** —A broad-leaved bright tobacco that is easy to cure and makes a rich leaf of good weight and bright color.
- 500. Jamaica Wrapper** —Makes a long, broad leaf set well apart on the stalk; cures bright yellow and is of fine quality.
- 502. Improved Gold Leaf** —Long, broad tapering leaves well spaced. Cures easily to a high-grade bright leaf.
- 503. Mammoth Gold** —The large broad leaf cures easily to a dark lemon or rich orange. Our supply was grown from the originator's planting stock.
- 504. Improved Yellow Oronoko** —Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length.
- 505. Improved White Stem Oronoko** —On light sandy soils it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavy soils it makes mahogany or medium bright. Has good length and width, cures easily and is of very fine quality.
- 506. Gold Dollar** —A fine quality leaf of good size for flue curing. The texture is silky; bright yellow.
- 507. Yellow Mammoth** —One of the largest tobaccos, with a wide and long leaf that cures bright yellow.
- 508. White Burley** *Judy's Pride Strain* —A heavy yielder of rich, bright leaf, large, long and broad. Should be grown only on limestone soil.
- 509. Cash** —An excellent bright tobacco with a medium long, quite broad leaf well spaced on the stalk to allow the entire leaf to ripen; cures easily.
- 510. Virginia Bright** —On sandy soils it makes a wide leaf of good length that cures easily.
- 511. Big Oronoko** —A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; cures easily, a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long and broad; may be cured red or black.
- 512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko** —Makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and fillers; long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany.
- 513. Blue Pryor** —A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco.
- 514. Yellow Pryor** —Makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and cures easily.
- 515. Medley Pryor** —Makes good black wrappers, strips and fillers. Large and broad, heavy and of fine, silky quality.
- 521. Virginia Sun Cured** —A fine chewing tobacco, also for fillers and wrappers; makes a rich mahogany when flue cured.
- 523. Lizard Tail** —A long narrow silky leaf of unusual body and weight; cures rich red.
- 526. Deer Tongue** —Makes the finest chewing tobacco; the leaf is long and narrow; may be either flue or sun cured.
- 529. Hickory Pryor** —On the sandy soils of the eastern bright belt it makes the highest class bright leaf.



FOR BLUE MOLD—Paradichlorobenzene is recommended; also red copper oxide in combination with Lethane Spreader and cottonseed oil. All are quoted on page 78.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless so ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants. WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C. O. D.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See page 3.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready February till May. 35c per 100; \$2.35 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE—Late Flat Dutch. Ready June, July and August. 35c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready February and March. 50 for 65c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 55c; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS—Giant Pascal and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 65c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 30c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS—Ready May, June and July. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

ONION PLANTS—Ready after March 1st. Yellow and Crystal White Wax Bermuda. 30c per 100; 500 for \$1.10; 1,000 for \$1.85, postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per 100; 500 for 85c; 1,000 for \$1.50.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS—Ready November 1st till June. 40c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE—Wood's Cabbage, Big Boston and Iceberg. Ready February, March, April, after September 15, October and November. 35c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS—Ruby King, California Wonder, and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Ready November 1st till May. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid. Not postpaid, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—White Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Ready May and June. 45c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

HOT-BED TOMATO—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Ponderosa and Marglobe Wilt-Resistant. Ready April, May, June and July. 20c per doz.; 50 for 40c; 70c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 15c per doz.; 50 for 30c; 55c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. 25c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.20 per 100 postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS—Hot-Bed Plants. 25c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Transplanted, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.65 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

SAGE ROOTS. } —20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts.
THYME ROOTS. } each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Wood's High - Grade Flower Seeds

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. **HARD SHELLED SEEDS** like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.



Ageratum



Alyssum



Aquilegia, or Columbine.

No. 553. Abutilon (Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple)—Beautiful tender perennial shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors. The leaves are often variegated. Height 3 to 4 feet. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 556. Achillea (The Pearl).—A fine hardy perennial; bears double pure white blooms from June till frost; blooms the first season if sown early. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 60c.**

No. 559. Acroclinium —Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for borders and for winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Double mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 562. Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—The foliage is like the Maiden Hair Fern; flesh colored flowers like Bleeding Hearts cover the vine. Hardy biennial, improving each year. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

Ageratum (Floss Flower)—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. Hardy annual. Height, 9 inches.

No. 565. Dwarf Perfection Blue. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.**

No. 564. Dwarf Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 566. Midget Blue. "All-American" prize winner. See inside front cover.

ALYSSUM

For beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Plant early for a continuous bloom; cut the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 568. Lilac Queen. Bears a wealth of beautiful deep lilac lavender blooms. A splendid bedding and border plant. Very dwarf. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

No. 569. Little Dorrit. A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.**

No. 570. Little Gem. There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

No. 571. Saxatile. Brilliant golden yellow; showy for perennial borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height, 9 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

No. 572. Sweet Alyssum. Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 576. Amaranthus (Love-lies-bleeding)—Rapid growing annual; long drooping crimson flower spikes. Height, 3 feet. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.**

No. 579. Ampelopsis (Boston Ivy)—A hardy climber that clings to stone, brick or wood. In the fall the foliage turns to gorgeous colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

Anchusa —Useful perennials that bloom constantly if not allowed to seed. Ornamental in the garden and as cut flowers.

No. 582. Italica Dropmore. Bears an abundance of lovely gentian blue flowers during the entire season. Height, 4 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Showy and useful border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds. Blooms the first season. Hardy perennial, but usually grown as a hardy annual. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

No. 589. Tall Large Flowering Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

Giant Flowered Snapdragons
 Each of the above separate colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.**

No. 590. Wood's Brilliant Mixture. The individual blooms are extra large; closely set on long spikes, and are particularly fine. **Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 45c; 1/2 oz. 80c.**

No. 583. Rosalie. "All-American" prize winner, a deep rich rose with underlying tone of topaz with a suffusion of gold. Yields 6 to 8 long spikes with well arranged florets; rust resistant. **Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 60c.**

No. 584. Rust-Proof Antirrhinum. The University of California has developed a strain that is 80% or more rust-proof. It produces big blooms on long stems in a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE

Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in the fall or spring.

No. 593. Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Hybrids. **Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c.**

No. 594. Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixed Colors **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c.**

No. 596. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 598. Arabis Alpina (Rock Cross)—One of the earliest spring perennials; fine for edging and rockeries; fragrant white flowers. Height, 6 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**

No. 599. Arctotis Grandis (Blue-Eyed African Daisy)—The long-stemmed 2-inch daisy blooms are pearly white around a delicate lilac center. A fine cut flower; the buds open after cutting; loves the sun. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**



Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters



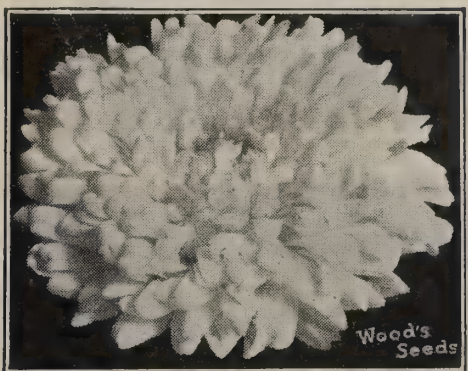
Golden Sheaf Aster



Giant Crego or Comet Aster



American Beauty Aster



Victoria Aster

FULTON'S PLANTABBS

Odorless Plant Food Tablets
Containing Vitamin B₁

A complete, ready to use plant food containing Vitamin B₁ and analyzing 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphoric acid and 20% potash. This will give your plants a healthy and vigorous growth; the Vitamin B₁ revitalizes weak plants. 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.

Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters

No. 607. Wood's Superb Wilt Resistant Aster Mixture

— Only the finest types of asters are included in our Superb Mixture; there is a wide variety of brilliant colors; there are early flowering, mid-season and late bloomers that will yield a succession of elegant blooms from early summer till late fall. No aster mixture can surpass it. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c; oz. \$1.50.

604. EARLY GIANT LIGHT BLUE. Large blooms, fully petaled, fluffy, with broad graceful petals daintily intertwined. The color is a clear shade of azure blue; blooms by early September. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

GIANT CREGO or COMET. — Of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

No. 630. Crimson—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 631. Pink—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 632. Dark Blue—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 633. Pure White—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 634. Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 626. GOLDEN SHEAF — The deepest yellow aster yet developed and the only one that is fully wilt resistant, and 100 per cent true to type and color. Fully double, with a full-cushioned crest-like center supported by several rows of short ray petals. Blooms are of good size, heavy substance and fine depth of petals. Borne on long, strong stems. Last well when cut. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A grand cut flower. The large double blooms, about 4 inches across, are borne from early September till frost. 2½ feet high; stems 18 to 20 inches long.

No. 608. Shell Pink.

No. 609. White.

No. 610. Crimson.

No. 611. Lavender.

Each pkt. 10c
 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c

No. 613. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

627. QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The first to bloom. Very double, of good size and borne on 12-inch stems. Fine for cutting; 1½ feet high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 605. OSTRICH FEATHER—Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

GIANT BRANCHING. Beauty of form, vivid colors, large full-petaled blooms on long stems make Giant Branching universally popular. Often 4 inches in diameter and last long after cutting; 2 feet high.

No. 616. White.

No. 617. Peach Blossom.

No. 618. Purple.

No. 619. Scarlet.

No. 621. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia.

NON-WILT RESISTANT ASTERS

603. PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION. An exceptionally fine cut flower, for they keep splendidly. The blooms are large, perfectly formed, very double and brilliantly colored; 4 inches across; 15 inch stems; height 2 feet. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

615. VICTORIA. A magnificent aster, distinguished by an elegant and regular overlapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades, 15 to 18 inches high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 606. PERENNIAL ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy).—An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowings bloom the first season. Pkt. 10c.

No. 640. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff)—Rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped pods. Height, 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper)—Our strain produces the finest double blooms; colors from pure white to dark purple. Half hardy annual.

No. 642. Double Camellia Flowered, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 646. Balsam Apple—Rapid growing ornamental climber. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 647. Balsam Pear—A graceful climber bearing golden yellow fruits. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 650. Begonia (Vernon)—Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Tender perennial. Pkt. 15c.

CALENDULA

Showy, free-flowering hardy annual of the marigold family. Succeeds in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds and borders, and blooms until frost. A fine cut flower. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 658. Sunshine or Chrysanth.—The large double flowers are an exquisite clear buttercup yellow, with long, loosely arranged drooping petals. A fine cut flower on long, stiff stems. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 657. Campfire or Sensation.—The largest of all calendulas; brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen and full yellow center; stems are long and stout. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 656. Orange Shaggy.—A distinct type with long deeply fringed petals. Row after row of the long fringed petals overlap each other in a rather irregular fashion and build up a bloom with a shaggy appearance, exceedingly graceful and informal. The color is an intense burning orange, shading to lighter orange at the center. Splendid long stems; grows 18 inches high; an excellent cut flower. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 659. Pastel Shades.—Many shades of apricot, salmon, cream and white, also orange and lemon. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 660. Double—Mixed Varieties. A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

Calliopsis —Beautiful annuals. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

No. 667. All Colors Mixed. Very rich and showy. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

No. 668. Coreopsis Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 673. Canary Flower —A rapid climber; yellow fringed flowers. Hardy annual. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

CANDYTUFT

Indispensable for cutting, for beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height, 1 foot.

No. 675. Dwarf White. Fine for cutting and bedding. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 676. Dwarf Pink. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 677. Dwarf Lilac. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 678. All Colors Mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 679. Giant Empress Hyacinth Flowered. Makes fine cut flowers, and does exceedingly well in beds and borders; each plant bears several large flower spikes. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 682. Iberis Sempervirens. White Perennial Candytuft. An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

Canna (Indian Shot)—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.

No. 685. Crozy's Large Flowering. The dwarf French varieties. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Canna Roots. See Bulbs, page 43.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula)—Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height, 2½ feet.

No. 687. Annual. February plantings produce blooms in July. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high and bears 6 to 8 spikes of blooms. Our splendid mixture contains pink, rose, white, dark blue and light blue. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 688. Single. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 689. Double. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 693. Cardinal Climber —No annual climber can compare with it for beauty, brilliancy and rapid growth. Grows 30 feet, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered with round fiery red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters. Plant in a warm sunny place; cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

CARNATION

General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. Half hardy perennial.

No. 696. Marguerite. Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf; flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 697. Chabaud's Perpetual. Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 698. Finest German Double Mixed. A splendid strain for bedding or pots. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 699. Double Carnations Mixed. A splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.**

FLOWERING CENTAUREAS

(Ragged Robin or Cornflower)—Universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented; long stemmed, will last for days. Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual.

No. 710. Cyanus Double Rose Pink. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 711. Cyanus Double Blue. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 712. Cyanus Double Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.**

Dusty Miller Centaurea —Half hardy perennial for bedding, borders and hanging baskets.

No. 706. Gymnocarpa. Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS. See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. See Thunbergia.

BLANKET FLOWER. See Gaillardia.

BLUE BOTTLE. See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis.

BURNING BUSH. See Kochia.



Calendula



Calliopsis



Candytuft



Centaurea or Cornflower

No. 714. Chinese Lantern (*Physalis*)—A hardy perennial 18 inches high, bearing large scarlet pods, resembling paper lanterns. Easily grown in any soil and easily dried for winter house decoration. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

Chinese Forget-Me-Not (See *Cynoglossum*)

Chrysanthemum—Showy and effective summer blooming annuals for borders and cut flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 716. Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 717. Eastern Star.—Canary yellow shading deeper toward the base of petals; dark brown center; bears profusely for months. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 718. Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. Hardy annual. Height 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 719. Mixed Varieties.—Annual; all kinds and colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 723. Clarkia—An easily grown free blooming hardy annual that blooms for months. The flowers are double, quite large and most showy. Fine for table decoration. Height 1½ feet. Double mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 726. Clematis Paniculata

—Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown; lasts for years. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 731. Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bells).—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows 20 to 30 feet. Plant edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

Cockscomb—Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Plant in light soil, not too rich.

No. 735. Plumed Cockscomb or Celosia.—Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

COMB VARIETIES.

No. 736. Tall Mixed Colors.—Height, 1½ to 2 feet. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 737. Dwarf Scarlet.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 738. Dwarf Mixed Colors.—Fine for beds. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Coleus—Brilliant plants with richly colored foliage especially when grown in a sunny location. Valuable for beds, borders and house plants. Tender perennial, but attains perfection the first season if planted early indoors.

No. 743. Radiant Mixture. Brilliant and beautifully marked and variegated. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 85c; ½ oz. \$1.50.**

No. 744. Ornatus. Such diversity of color combinations is not found in any other coleus. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose in endless variety. **Pkt. 20c.**

National Eezy Wear Garden Gloves

Permit almost bare-hand freedom, yet provide all-leather protection; durable and washable. Four sizes: small and medium for women, medium and large for men. Specify size wanted. 75c per pair, postpaid.



Double Crested Cosmos



Cockscomb



Radiant Coleus



Clarkia

Cosmos—A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier bloomings and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

No. 750. Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 760. Sensation. Award of merit winner. Mammoth flowers 4 to 5 inches across, with broad, heavily fluted petals, and carried on long, strong stems. Blooms in ten weeks from planting; colors white and shades of rose and pink. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 753. Orange Flare. A gold medal winner. A rich glowing cut-and-come-again cosmos that blooms from midsummer till frost. The strong plants, 4 feet high, are covered with brilliant blooms and present a gorgeous sight. It is an early flowering strain of Klondyke. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 751. Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos. Of extraordinary size and beauty. The beautiful shell-pink blooms are 4 to 5 inches across; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 752. Mammoth Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. We offer a fine mixture of colors ranging from pure white to deepest red. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 755. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 756. Mammoth Pink Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 757. Mammoth Deep Crimson.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 758. Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Double Crested Cosmos—The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. A large percentage come true both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

No. 762. Shell Pink	Pkt. ¼ Oz.
No. 763. White Queen	10c...45c
No. 764. Crimson King	10c...45c
No. 765. Mixed Colors	10c...40c

No. 768. Cowslip (*Primula Veris*)—Sometimes called Polyanthus. Beautiful hardy perennial bearing clusters of fragrant blooms, pink, white, yellow, lilac, crimson and purple; 6 inches high. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.**

No. 770. Cyclamen Persicum.—Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Plant in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots to flower next winter or spring. Tender perennial. Height, 9 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 20c.**

No. 771. Cynoglossum Amabile (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)—Bears sprays of lovely brilliant blue Forget-me-not blooms all summer; easily grown. Hardy annual. Height 1½ to 2 feet. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Blooms from July till late fall. Height, 15 feet.

No. 775. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.
CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.
CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.
CATHEDRAL BELLS.—See Cobaea.
CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb and Woolflower.
CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.
COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.
CONEFLOWER.—See Rudbeckia.
CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.
COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.
CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.
CUP AND SAUCER.—See Canterbury Bells.

Dahlia

If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, you can have a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring plantings.

No. 780. Peony Flowered.—Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. **Pkt. 20c.**

No. 782. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 90c; ½ oz. \$1.50.**

No. 783. Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs, page 43.

Daisy (*Bellis perennis monstrosa*) **English Daisy.**—Splendid for beds, borders, pots, porch boxes and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom profusely the same season and for several years; they prefer shade. Height, 6 inches. Hardy perennial.

No. 786. Double Pink.—**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 787. Double White.—**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 788. Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

No. 790. African Daisy (*Dimorphotheca*).—Beautiful and showy annual about 12 inches high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, 2½ inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendid for beds and borders. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 793. Shasta Daisy (*Alaska*).—Hardy perennial showy border plant and fine cut flower, 4 inches across; pure white with yellow eye. Blooms for months, and more freely each season; 2 feet high. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Delphinium Perennial Larkspur. — No perennial bed or border is quite complete without this stately, brilliant and effective flower. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes, transplant 4 inches apart and set outside later to a rich, deeply worked soil. They bloom the first season if planted early. Cut away the old flower spikes after blooming and the flowering season will be lengthened.

No. 798. Belladonna.—Exquisite turquoise blue. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 60c.**

No. 799. Bellamosa.—Intense rich deep blue. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 60c.**

No. 800. Gold Medal Hybrids, Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

No. 797. Chinese.—Although a hardy perennial and lasts for years, they bloom the first year if planted early. About 1 foot high. Ideal for beds, massed borders, rockeries and for cutting. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.—See Nigella.

BLUE EYED AFRICAN DAISY.—See Arcotis.

DIMORPHOTHECA.—See African Daisy.



English Double Daisy



Delphinium



Wood's Superb Dianthus



Escholtzia or California Poppy

Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most high-

ly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Plant early indoors and they will bloom the first season, and if protected, continue flowering the next year. Hardy annual.

No. 805. SWEET WIVELSFIELD. Resembles Sweet William, but larger, more brilliant and have a wider range of colors. Planted indoors it blooms from June till frost; April plantings outdoors flower in late summer. Splendid for cutting, rock gardens and borders. Hardy annual; 1 foot high. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 806. WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture of all the best varieties, double and single; unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 807. Double China or India. Fringed double flowers resembling Sweet William, but larger. Many bright colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 808. Double Japanese. All shades from rose to rich velvety crimson. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 809. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—The very choicest double varieties. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 810. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks. The choicest single varieties; handsome flowers, extra large and in great variety. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 811. Double Fringed.—Called the Marvelous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 812. Clove or Grass Pink. Hardy garden pink; many beautiful colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 813. Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 820. Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower.) Blooms abundantly from July till frost. Fine cut flower and pot plant for winter. Hardy annual; 18 inches high. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Digitalis (Foxglove). Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental leaves and pendulous flowers. Hardy perennial; height, 3 to 5 feet.

No. 827. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean). Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods.

No. 832. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 833. Purple. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

DUSTY MILLER. See Centaurea.
ETERNAL FLOWER.—See Helichrysum.
EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.
EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears.

Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect.

No. 834. Sunset. Rich deep golden orange. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 835. Scarlet Beauty. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 836. Golden West. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 837. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

**No. 840. Bush Escholtzia, or Hunneman-
 nia** (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; will keep for two weeks. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 849. Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double white; height, 10 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).—Effective grown in masses. If sown early will bloom the first season. Height, 6 to 9 inches. Hardy perennial. **No. 855. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.
CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT.—See Cynoglossum.

FLOSS FLOWER.—See Ageratum.
FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.
FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—Showy and free blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

No. 860. Grandiflora. Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2 1/2 to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 861. Mixed Colors. The most varied colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 865. Geranium—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors.

Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

No. 866. Geum Mrs. Bradshaw—Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scarlet flowers all summer. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

No. 868. Gilia—An annual easily grown in any soil for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. 1 foot high. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 872. Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button)—Fine everlasting, bearing clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

No. 875. Godetia—Showy and attractive hardy annuals bearing an abundance of satiny cup-shaped blooms, especially if grown in poor dry soil; blooms continuously if the seed pods are removed. Plant early in a sunny place and cover one-fourth inch deep. One foot high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Yields graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower and useful for mixing with other cut flowers.

No. 878. Perennial. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.
No. 879. Annual. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c.

GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.
GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.
GOURDS.—See page 14.

Helichrysum (Strawflower or Eternal Flower)—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; double flowers of many colors. Hardy annual. 2 feet high.

No. 886. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

Heliotrope—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season if planted early indoors. Half hardy perennial; height, 2 feet.

No. 893. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

Hibiscus (Mallow Marvel or Marshmallow)—From June till frost, these hardy plants bear big, bowl-shaped blooms, often 6 inches across, the colors ranging from white and shades of pink to deep red. Lasts for years, 4 to 5 feet high.

No. 897. Mallow Marvels Mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.



Geranium



Godetia



Heliotrope



Chater's Double Hollyhock

Hollyhock—In rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming for years. Plant in April or May.

CHATER'S PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS

902. Double White. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.
903. Double Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.
904. Double Yellow. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.
905. Double Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.
No. 908. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.
No. 909. Allegheny Hollyhocks.—The nearly transparent, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS

If sown outside in March or April, will bloom in August. If sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom from June till frost in wonderful variety of colors.

No. 910. Double Everblooming. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.
No. 911. Single Everblooming. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

No. 914. Honesty Lunaria.—The sweet-scented purple, crimson and white flowers are followed by silvery transparent seed pods that are much admired for house decoration; prefers shade. Hardy biennial; height, 3 1/2 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

No. 916. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop)—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 919. Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

HESPERIS.—See Sweet Rocket.

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH BEAN.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moon-flower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—See Kudzu Vine.

JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

JAPANESE HOP.—See Humulus.

No. 923. Job's Tears Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 926. Kenilworth Ivy—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

No. 929. Kochia or Burning Bush (Mexican Fire Plant)—A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2 1/2 feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to 18 inches apart. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 930. Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 10 feet the first season. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Larkspur

For bedding, for growing among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early plantings bloom from July till frost, but several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height, 3 feet. The germination is improved if chilled for several days in refrigerator.

GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPURS

—This strain represents the most marked advance in improving larkspurs, both in the fullness of the flower spikes, the size of the flower and in the shades of color. The branching habit has been intensified, giving a greater number of branches to each plant, each branch producing a solid mass of color. The 3 to 4 foot flower spikes render them ideal for cut flowers that keep for a long time.

No. 932. White King	Each pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; oz. 85c.
No. 933. Carmine King	
No. 934. Dark Blue Spire	
No. 935. Exquisite Rose	
No. 941. Lilac or Lavender Spire	
No. 942. Mixed Colors	

STOCK FLOWERED LARKSPURS

No. 940. Rosamond—The only pure pink; yields a fine cut flower two weeks before others are available. The numerous flower spikes are heavily covered with fully double blooms. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 936. Double Dark Blue. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

No. 938. Double Light Blue. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

No. 937. Double Pink. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

No. 939. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

Linum No. 943. Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax)—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, two feet high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

No. 945. Perennial Blue.—A hardy perennial; bears graceful bright blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 948. Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; effective in masses, covered with lovely blue blooms for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Lupins—Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A fine bedding and cut flower; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ANNUAL LUPINS

No. 952. Blue. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c.

No. 955. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c.

PERENNIAL LUPINS

No. 956. Blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 957. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

LACE FLOWER.—See Didiscus.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

No. 973. Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock)
—Opens in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



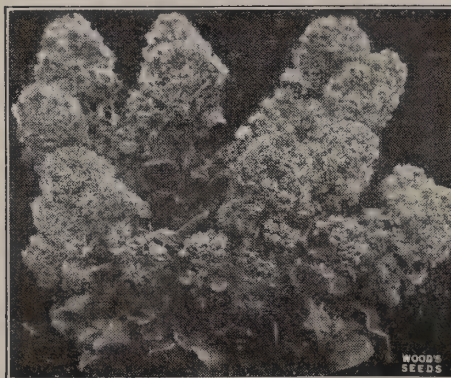
Giant Imperial Larkspur



Sunset Giant Marigold



Early Sunshine Marigold



Wood's Superb Mignonette

Marigold

—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing brilliant flowers till frost. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes and transplant after frost.

959. **Sunset Giants.**—Immense blooms, sometimes 7 inches across, averaging 5 inches—a plant in bloom is a show spot in the garden. The sweet scented flowers are full centered with broad wavy petals gracefully overlapping. Colors from deep orange to lemon yellow. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

966. **Early Sunshine.**—Showy in the garden and ideal for cutting. The 2 1/2 inch chrysanthemum-like flowers are golden yellow, curled and interlaced. Blooms in 15 weeks from planting. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

No. 971. **Dwarf Double Harmony.**—Charming and distinct, with tubular deep orange center, flanked by broad velvety dark maroon guard petals; attractive and unique; one foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 963. **Crown of Gold.**—A gold medal winner. The crown is of curled and interlaced petals surrounded by a collar of gracefully recurved petals; bright golden orange. Odorless foliage; sweet scented. Two feet high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 962. **YELLOW SUPREME.**—Imagine a large fluffy, rounded bloom of honey fragrance with broad, loose frilled petals of a rich creamy yellow color, and you have "Yellow Supreme." A wonderful cut flower. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

965. **GUINEA GOLD.**—Distinct; they are more like carnations with their long loosely placed waved petals. The plants bear 30 to 40 flowers, 2 to 2 1/2 inches across, of a brilliant shade of orange flushed with gold. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 960. **African Double Orange.**—Intense rich orange double blooms. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 961. **African Double Lemon Queen.**—Pure canary yellow. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 964. **African Double Mixed.**—All the best varieties. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

No. 968. **French Double Mixed.**—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

No. 969. **Miniature Marigold.**—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants, covered with perfectly double flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

No. 967. **Legion of Honor (Little Brownie).**—Golden yellow with velvety brown center; single. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

Mignonette

—In February and March plant in boxes and thin out. Beginning in

March, plant at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer plant in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Thin to 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 976. **Wood's Superb Mixture**

—Made up of the newest and best sorts, all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

No. 982. **Sweet Mignonette.**—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 988. **Moonflower (Evening Glory).**

Rapid climber with luxuriant foliage; the pure white fragrant blooms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows 30 feet or more. File a hole in the seeds or soak for a day to hasten germination. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 30c.

MALLOW MARVEL.—See Hibiscus.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.

MOSS FLOWER.—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.

Morning Glories

No. 990. Scarlett O'Hara. All-America Gold Medal Winner. A new color—rich dark wine-red. The 3½-inch blooms come early, continue till frost, and stay open longer, often in the afternoon. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 989. Heavenly Blue. A luxuriant vine bearing beautiful sky blue flowers about 4 inches across. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 993. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa)—A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 994. Morning Glory (Convolvulus)—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

No. 995. Bush Morning Glory. Twelve inches high; adapted for bedding, pot and window culture; blooms profusely. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

Japanese Morning Glories—Grand climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors. The foliage is ornamental—some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Soak 24 hours before planting.

No. 999. Fancy Fringed Japanese—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**



Miss Jekyll Nigella

No. 1000. Single Imperial Japanese—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 1050. Nemophila (Love Grove)—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 1054. Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)—Covered with bloom all summer and fall, flowering a few weeks after sowing. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 1058. Nigella Miss Jekyll (Love-in-a-Mist)—Lovely cornflower blue, semi-double, blooms on long stems. Splendid cut flower; requires little care. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 1061. Oxalis—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging baskets, rock-work or edgings. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 1085. Passion Flower—Splendid hardy annual climber, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

GENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.



Scarlett O'Hara Morning Glory

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

Wood's Peerless Mixtures—Our Peerless Nasturtium Mixtures are made up exclusively of the most elegant large flowered single varieties, and cover a wide range of the most brilliant colors that give a profusion of gorgeous blooms. You will be delighted with our Peerless Mixtures.

1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixture—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

1030. Tall Peerless Mixture—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

DWARF DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED GLOBE NASTURTIIUMS

The globe type is the very newest thing in nasturtiums. The plants are dwarf, neat and compact, 10 to 12 inches in height, with a spread of 12 to 15 inches. As they maintain their dwarf rounded form throughout the life of the plant they are especially fine for rockeries, window boxes and pot plants, and superb in the garden for borders and edgings. The blooms are delightfully sweet scented, double and semi-double, and have stems of good length for cutting.

1014. Dwarf Double Scarlet Globe. Fiery scarlet blooms are borne in great profusion. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

1008. Dwarf Double Golden Globe. As many as 100 blooms have been found on a single plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

1012. Dwarf Double Gem. All the many colors of globe nasturtiums are in our splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

SWEET-SCENTED DOUBLE GLEAM NASTURTIIUMS

The introduction of the gleam type of nasturtiums created a sensation, it being the first of the double and semi-double blooming strains. The plants are semi-dwarf, throwing out short runners from the well rounded free flowering bushes. The stems are long and bear flowers well above the lush green foliage, the effect being a solid mass of color. The blooms are large and exquisitely sweet scented. A fine cut flower.

1013. Double Scarlet Gleam. Comparable to the brilliance of scarlet sage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

1011. Double Golden Gleam. In full bloom the plants are a blaze of glory. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

1009. Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids. Colors never dreamed of in nasturtiums are borne in profusion. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

SINGLE NASTURTIIUMS

The old-fashioned single nasturtiums that have adorned our gardens for generations. The colors range from creamy white to deep maroon with all the intermediate colors.

1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 90c, postpaid.**

1043. Tall or Giant. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c, postpaid.**



Double Sweet Scented Nasturtiums



Wood's Royal Pansy

Wood's Royal Pansies

For the earliest blooms from spring plantings, plant in boxes indoors and when an inch high transplant to a shady location in rich moist soil. Late summer and fall plantings bloom early the following spring. Moisten the beds after planting, cover with unbleached muslin or newspaper to conserve the moisture, for drying out is fatal. Pansies will stand the severest winters without protection.

No. 1075. Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors—every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. The blooms are large and of perfect form. In size of bloom and brilliancy of color it ranks second only to our Exhibition Mixture. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.30.**

No. 1076. Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture, and is near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors in endless variety. We cannot conceive of a more exquisite pansy mixture, for it is giant flowered and covers a wide variety of brilliant colors and markings. **Pkt. 35c; 3 pkts. 90c.**

No. 1074. Swiss Giant—Gigantic blooms, perfectly round, and colors heretofore unknown in pansies. **Pkt. 35c.**

No. 1077. Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. The colors range from pure white to the rich and deeper shades. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 1078. Giant Trimardeau Mixture—Remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches: the colors are rich and varied. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 1079. Large Flowering Mixed Pansies—A very superior mixture of all colors; rich and beautiful. Fine for beds and borders, but the blooms are not as large as those of our Royal Mixture. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 1080. TUFTED PANSIES (Viola Cornuta)—Not as large as the regular pansy, but have longer stems and bloom throughout the summer. Early spring sowings bloom from June till frost. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c.**

Petunia

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny location and they will bloom till frost. Half hardy annual.

No. 1095. Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias—The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most unusual combinations. **Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.**

1102. Double Petunias—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. **Pkt. 40c.**

No. 1093. Hollywood Star—The five-pointed star-shaped blooms are a rich rose-pink with creamy yellow throats. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.**

1101. Flaming Velvet—Rich and brilliant velvety blood red. Outstanding for color, type and uniformity. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.**

No. 1097. Royal Purple—Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1103. Single Petunias—A choice mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

BEDDING PETUNIAS

No. 1096. Wood's Bedding Petunias—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

1092. Glow—"All-America" prize winner. A dwarf ball-shaped bedding petunia; bright rose-red with lighter throat. **Pkt. 35c; ½ oz. \$1.50.**

No. 1094. Blue Bird—Bears dark violet blooms in profusion. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 1098. Rosy Morn.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.**

No. 1099. Snowball—A most attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; the satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

1100. Rose of Heaven—Rich, brilliant rose; darker than Rosy Morn. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

BALCONY PETUNIAS—The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and window and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.

No. 1105. Balcony White.

No. 1106. Balcony Pink.

No. 1107. Balcony Crimson.

No. 1108. Balcony Deep Blue.

No. 1110. Balcony Mixed Colors.

Each of above: Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.



Phlox Drummondii

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

No. 1115. Large Flowering Dwarf—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.**

No. 1116. Star and Fringed—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

No. 1119. MIXED PHLOX—A mixture of all colors. The blooms are not as large as our grandiflora strain, but are beautiful. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.**

Grandiflora Phlox LARGE FLOWERING—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals, and will make a splendid display.

No. 1122. Salmon Glory—Each individual flower will cover a silver half-dollar. Pure salmon-pink with distinct creamy-white edge. 10 inches high. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.**

1123. Pure White. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

1125. Scarlet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

1126. Yellow. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

1124. Rose Pink. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

1127. Dark Blue. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

No. 1129. Wood's Grandiflora Phlox Mixture—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowing varieties, the colors being well balanced. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.**



Wood's Grandiflora Phlox

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Plant annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Plant early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 1140. Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1142. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection of the largest blooms and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1143. Flanders Poppy.—Vivid scarlet; very showy grown in massed beds; persistent bloomers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1144. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet; as dazzling as scarlet tulips; brilliant in massed beds. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1146. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 1147. Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering; delicately fringed.

No. 1137. Rose Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1139. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1145. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 1148. Double Shirley.—Double and semi-double in an endless variety of color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 1151. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.—In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

No. 1150. Oriental Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1152. Princess Victoria Louise or Oriental Pink.—Soft lilac rose. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

Portulaca

Moss Flower.—Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Plant when weather is settled warm. Tender annual. Height, 6 inches.

No. 1157. Single Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1158. Single Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1159. Single Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1155. Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 1156. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c.

PINK.—See Dianthus.

PRIMULA VERIS.—See Cowslip.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

ROCK CRESS.—See Arabis.



Annual Scabiosa



Carnation Flowered Poppy



Salvia



Salpiglossis

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter flowering window plants. The Evening Primrose is splendid for mixed borders.

No. 1161. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Plant in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 60c.

No. 1162. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Pyrethrum—Golden Feather is fine for edging beds. Roseum bears daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. Hardy perennial.

No. 1165. Golden Feather.—Bright yellow foliage with white flowers; usually grown as an annual. 8 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1166. Roseum (Painted Daisy).—Bright rose pink. Ht. 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1168. Ricinus (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants; fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

No. 1171. Rudbeckia (Coneflower). A rich, free flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1174. Salpiglossis—A gorgeous and beautiful bedding and border plant with its richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black. Plant indoors in February or March or outside later. Half hardy annual; height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

Salvia or Scarlet Sage

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or plant outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 1179. Fireball or Bonfire.—Large flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia; 2 feet high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c.

No. 1180. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—Dazzling scarlet flowers on 12 inch stems. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c; ½ oz. \$1.00.

No. 1181. Salvia Patens.—Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 25c.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower).—The long-stemmed double blooms make a fine cut flower, but they are equally fine for beds and borders, blooming till frost; fragrant; richly colored. Height, 2 feet.

1184. Blue Moon. Beehive-shaped with broad, wavy petals. Blooms 2¼ inches across, 2 inches deep; rich deep lavender blue. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1185. Annual Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

1186. Perennial Blue. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.

No. 1190. Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. Tender annual. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1196. Snow on the Mountain.—An exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed border or as a background for low growing plants. The foliage is light green with white margin. 2 feet high. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1204. Stokesia Cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A hardy perennial for permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing lavender flowers from June till frost. Two feet high. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

Stocks

(Gilliflower). Few flowers surpass stocks in brilliance and diversity of color, duration and profusion of bloom and fragrance, each plant a perfect bouquet. Plant early indoors, transplant when an inch high and set out the end of April in a cool location. Fine for beds borders and cut flowers. Half hardy annual.

No. 1199. Cut-and-Come-Again. Extra fine for cutting; 18 inches high, throwing out side branches, each bearing rosette-shaped flowers on fine stems. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1200. Large Flowering Ten Weeks.—A splendid mixture of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Sunflower

—Plant the tall kinds for centers of beds and backgrounds; the dwarf for cut flowers and general decoration. Plant in April. Hardy annual.

No. 1207. Red. Some are a rich chestnut red, others are of interesting color combinations. The long petals are often curled. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 1208. Miniature. Bushy plants, 3 feet high, bearing all summer masses of 3-inch single yellow flowers with dark centers; fine for cutting. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 1209. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. Golden yellow with long fringed petals; beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 1210. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

No. 1216. Sweet Rocket (Hesperis).—A deliciously sweet scented hardy perennial bearing showy blooms; fine for permanent borders and cut flowers. Plant outside in April or earlier indoors. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1218. Sweet Sultan —Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a succession of blooms may be had through the summer and fall. Height, 2½ feet. Easy to grow. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

Sweet William

—The rich flowers give a splendid effect in beds, borders and rock gardens. Hardy perennial, but blooms the following fall if planted early. Colors range from white to nearly black. Height, 18 inches.

No. 1222. Single White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

No. 1223. Newport Pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1224. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1227. Single Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1233. Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 5.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

SPEEDWELL.—See Veronica.

STRAWFLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

No. 1236. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan.)—A rapid climber 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for hanging baskets, trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in profusion. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1238. Tithonia (Mexican Sunflower). Brilliant orange-scarlet flower on long stems. Particularly fine for cutting; superb background plants. Height, 6 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1241. Torenia —Snapdragon-like sky-blue flowers with yellow throats. Fine for rock gardens, beds and low borders. Annual. Ht., 10 inches. Pkt. 15c.



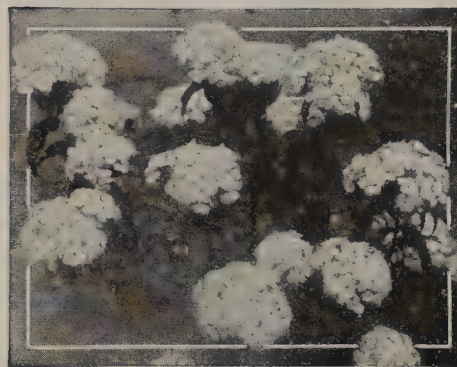
Mammoth Verbena



Miniature Sunflower



Sweet Sultan



Sweet William.

Verbena

—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Bears flowers of brilliant colors from early summer till fall. Soak a few hours and plant in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or plant outside in April.

1251. Blue Sentinel. The flower heads are round; well formed, about 2 inches across, the individual florets three-fourths inches. 10 inches high, 20 inches wide, each upright stem bearing an attractive head of rich blue flowers. Each plant bears 40 to 50 clusters when in full bloom. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1250. Floradale Beauty.—A giant hybrid with individual florets averaging $\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, making up into heads 4 to 5 inches across. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

No. 1249. Beauty of Oxford Hybrids. The florets easily cover a silver half-dollar. The color shades from clear rose-pink to rose-red. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1245. Defiance Scarlet. The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

1246. Mammoth White. Extra large. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1247. Mammoth Pink Shades. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1248. Mammoth Purple Shades. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

1252. Mammoth Mixed. The richest and most varied colors; very fine. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1255. MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1253. Venosa. The hardy variety for bedding, producing bright purple flowers all summer; 1 ft. high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1260. Veronica (Speedwell) of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright pink and white flowers. A fine cut flower. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1267. Vinca (Periwinkle) — Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. If planted early indoors will bloom the same summer; germinates slowly. Tender perennial. Height, 15 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

VIOLA—See Tufted Fanny, page 38.

No. 1272. Virginian Stock —Beautiful freeflowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Wallflower

—Bears large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Plant early and transplant. Half hardy perennial. Height, 1½ feet.

No. 1276. Single. A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1277. Double. Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

No. 1278. Allioni (Siberian Wallflower).—Beautiful biennial for rock gardens and low borders; dazzling orange flower. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 1279. Linifolius (Alpine Wallflower).—A profuse bloomer for rock gardens; an unusual lilac shade; biennial; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1282. Chinese Woolflower

—The large globe-shaped flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. Grows 2½ feet high, and from midsummer till hard frost covered with blooms. A fine bedding plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1284. Mixed Flower Seeds

—More than a hundred varieties for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners or out-of-the-way places. It will give a constant succession of bloom until frost. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Wood's Giant Flowering Sweet Peas

An Ounce Will Plant 25 Feet of Row

CULTURE.—Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench 4 to 6 inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about 2 inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week.

Gather Sweet Pea Blooms Frequently; the More You Cut Them the Better and Longer They Bloom

Wood's Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

ALL VARIETIES: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

1329. Avalanche—No pure white sweet pea makes as large a flower, nor blooms that will last as long; a strong grower and a profuse bloomer.

1332. Debutante—A magnificent large, bold coral shaded with peach pink; bears a long succession of blooms.

1330. Flora—An outstandingly beautiful clear lilac lavender; a fine large flower on long stem.

1333. Grand National—The large frilled flowers are a rich deep cream; an Award of Merit winner.

1337. Fortune—A beautifully waved flower with violet standard and dark blue wings; a lovely combination.

1342. Gigantic—A beautifully frilled, long stemmed pure white; an extra large and exquisite flower.

1331. Glen Eagles—An exquisite lavender blue; the flowers are unusually large and daintily frilled.

1335. Lady Ruffles—An exquisitely beautiful soft pink; awarded gold medal by the Scottish Sweet Pea Society.

1341. Loveliness—A lovely and charming rich pink on a deep cream ground; exquisitely beautiful.

1336. Magnet—The richest and brightest cream pink; fine size and long stemmed.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

1338. Mastercream—Rich deep cream without a trace of pink; flowers duplexed, large and beautifully frilled.

1345. Melody—Golden salmon pink on deep cream ground; color deepens to orange toward the edges.

1334. Olympia—Large waved royal purple flower, deep and rich; vigorous and free bloomer.

1347. Pinkie—The largest and finest rich rosy pink; beautifully waved flowers.

1339. Pirate Gold—A beautifully formed intense golden orange; withstands hot sun better than any variety of its color.

1340. Red Boy—Pure rich deep crimson flower; four blooms on long stems; does not sunburn.

1346. Reflection—A magnificent clear cornflower blue with no trace of violet; bears 3 to 4 blooms on sturdy stems.

1348. Ruffled Primrose—Beautifully frilled or ruffled, extra large flowers; deep cream or primrose.

1343. The Sultan—A brilliant and vivid deep maroon with trace of violet; unequaled for depth of color.

1344. Welcome—The most dazzling and glowing scarlet; the large bold flowers are sunproof.

Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

These bloom weeks earlier and remain in bloom longer than other Spencers. The blooms are equally as large, are beautifully waved and are borne on long stems. They are especially well adapted for outdoor planting in the South as well as for greenhouse culture. We have had spring plantings bloom earlier than fall plantings of other kinds, yielding plenty of blooms before hot weather arrives.

ALL Varieties: Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

No. 1360. Harmony.—The best clear lavender; a free bloomer with big flowers of fine color on extra long stems; a strong, vigorous grower.

No. 1362. Snowstorm Improved—Without exception the finest white; beautifully frilled; the waxy white blooms are carried on long stems.

1364. Mrs. Herbert Hoover—"The California Blue." Clear deep blue.

1361. American Beauty—So named because the color is the same as the American Beauty rose, glowing crimson-rose.

1363. Shirley Temple—Daintily frilled soft rose pink; blooms are of good size and carried on long, strong stems. The most desirable pink.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1374. Wood's Early Flowering Spencer Mixture or Winter Flowering.—We offer a well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to maroon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

No. 1376. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture

—The Spencers are the finest type of sweet peas in cultivation. Our mixture is a well-balanced blend of colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display in an almost endless range of colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

No. 1375. Wood's Special Grandiflora Mixture

—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; postpaid.

No. 1378. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10.

Wood's Giant Zinnias

FEW garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved larger flowering and more brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers, they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover about ¼ inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.

1286. Super Crown o' Gold

—The most outstanding large flowered zinnia since Dahlia Flowered was introduced. The flowers are exceedingly showy, 5 or more inches across. Our strain contains a wide range of pastel shades, including soft yellow, old gold, light pink, apricot pink, various shades of salmon, peach and buff as well as cream and pure white. Each petal is overlaid at the base with a deep golden yellow while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

1319. Zinnia Linearis — Unusual and interesting. The flowers are a lovely shade of golden orange, with a delicate lemon yellow stripe through each petal, while the center is dark brown in the young blooms, turning to golden orange as the flower ages. 8 to 10 inches tall and spread as much as 2 feet. The flowers are profusely borne, hundreds being open at a time. It is never untidy, as many newly opened flowers prevent the faded ones becoming prominent. A grand and brilliantly colored bedding and border plant. Blooms in about six weeks. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

1306. Picotee Giant Double — A distinct type, for nearly all the blooms are attractively tipped with a contrasting color at the end of each petal. The dark shades usually have a light marking, the light shades a dark marking. About 3 inches across and come in a wide variety of colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

Fantasy Zinnias — Distinctly different, the good sized, rounded flowers being a mass of shaggy ray-like petals that give a delicate and refined appearance to the medium sized double flowers—large enough to satisfy the desire for mass of color, and just the right size for flower arrangement.

1302. White Light. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

1304. Star Dust—Deep golden yellow. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

1303. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1308. Haageana Double

Mexican Miniature Zinnia.—The small flowered Mexican zinnias have a charm all their own. They lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display, and yet have stems long enough to make a fine display in vases and bowls. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.**

No. 1305. Tom Thumb — Very dwarf, about 18 inches high; excellent for beds and borders; very bright colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

No. 1287. Navajo (Gaillardia Flowered)—Each petal is heavily tipped white, cream white or yellow, the bicolor effect reminding of a Navajo rug. The colors run through lilac, lavender, russet, crimson, orange, yellow and pink, and combinations of these colors. Bears quantities of medium sized double and semi-double blooms; 1½ feet high. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

No. 1307. Scabiosa Flowered

Entirely distinct from any zinnia you have ever grown. The outer petals are long and large; the center is a semi-globular crown, producing a distinct and interesting effect. Grows 2½ feet high and crowded with flowers. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

Pompon or Lilliput Zinnias

Grows only about 1½ feet high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers with good stems. Fine for bedding and very satisfactory cut-flowers.

No. 1321. Pure White. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 1322. Golden Yellow. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 1323. Pink. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 1324. Scarlet. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 1327. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

California Giant Zinnias

Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered; often measure 4 to 5 inches across. Exceedingly attractive in the garden, and make fine, lasting cut flowers.

No. 1309. California Giant White.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1310. California Giant Scarlet.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1311. California Giant Pink.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1312. California Giant Deep Yellow. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1313. California Giant Purple.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1318. California Giant Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.**

No. 1299. Savoy—The petals of the large double globular blooms turn upward at the sides, forming channels, often so pronounced as to form quills like a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of red and yellow, deepening from golden yellow at the center to dark red at the margin. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.**

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias

A close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, giving the flower the appearance of a fine decorative dahlia.

No. 1288. Exquisite. Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1289. Canary Bird. Rich deep yellow; holds its pure color to the last. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1290. Polar Bear. The finest white; extra large. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1291. Crimson Monarch. By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1292. Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet blended with orange. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

1293. Dream. Deep lavender turning to purple. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors. An elegant mixture; all colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.**

No. 1301. Grandiflora Giants

—Not as large as our California Giants, but of fine size and a rich and brilliant mixture. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

WOOD'S CALIFORNIA ZINNIA COLLECTION

This collection contains:

1 pkt. Fantasy Mixed Colors.....	10c
1 pkt. Linearis.....	10c
1 pkt. Haageana Double.....	10c
1 pkt. California Giant Mixed Colors.....	10c
1 pkt. Picotee Giant Double.....	10c
1 pkt. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors.....	10c

All of the above for 50c 60c

Order as Zinnia Collection No. 1320



Super Crown o' Gold Zinnia



Fantasy Zinnia



Pompon or Lilliput Zinnia



Scabiosa Flowered Zinnia

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.



Canna

GREEN LEAVED CANNAS

Apricot —4 feet. Buff yellow base over-spread with rich apricot or salmon pink. A fine bloomer. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

City of Portland —3½ feet. A warm glowing shade of rose pink; extra large and borne on heavy trusses. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Indiana —6 feet. Orchid flowering; large golden orange flowers often six inches across. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Mrs. A. F. Conard —4 feet. A grand salmon pink; magnificent heads of perfectly formed flowers of great size. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

The President —4 feet. The immense blooms are a rich glowing scarlet; no other scarlet canna is superior in the quality and quantity of blooms which are borne on strong, erect stalks. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across, single petals 3 inches. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

BRONZE LEAVED CANNAS

Ambassador —4 feet. Brilliant cherry red blooms; one of the most gorgeous bedding cannas. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

King Humbert —4 feet. Immense orchid-like orange-scarlet, rose tinted and margined at the base; majestic and striking. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Wyoming —5 feet. True orchid flowering variety with magnificent deep salmon-orange flowers. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Caladiums

(ELEPHANT'S EAR).—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

Mammoth Bulbs.—Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30c each; 3 for 75c. Not postpaid, 25c each; 3 for 60c.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 30c each; 3 for 75c; 6 for \$1.35, postpaid.

DAHLIAS

Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth.

Book your order for delivery after March 15.

Fort Monmouth —A grand rich crimson maroon, shaded with bluish violet at tips of petals. Flowers often 10 to 12 inches across. 45c each; 3 for \$1.10, postpaid.

Jane Cowl —A superb informal decorative dahlia that holds its giant blooms high on rigid stems. Bronze, buff and old gold, blending to apricot at center. 25c each; 3 for 65c, postpaid.

Jersey Beauty —The large, full deep flowers are an exquisite pink; a perfect bloom borne above the foliage on long, wiry stems. 25c each; 3 for 65c, postpaid.

Kentucky —Exactly like Jersey Beauty, except in color; pink with a blending of yellow and gold, best described as lovely salmon pink. 35c each; 3 for 85c, postpaid.

Mrs. de Ver Warner —A refined mauve pink; extra large flowers on long, strong stems; a free and continuous bloomer. 25c each; 3 for 65c, postpaid.

Omar Khayyam —Chinese red at base of petals shading to bright orange and tipped lighter; a wonderful soft color effect. 35c each; 3 for 85c.

Prince of Persia —This immense deep informal decorative is a rich glowing crimson; the most beautiful of all the red dahlias. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Sagamore —An exceptionally fine golden yellow for cut flowers and exhibition; shades to salmon-rose or orange-buff toward the center. Stems straight and stiff. 30c each; 3 for 75c, postpaid.

The World —Rich deep rosy magenta overlaid garnet with silver shading at edges of the petals; stems strong and erect. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Velvet Wonder —Rich violet purple. Fine keepers for so large a bloom. Full centered; wide petalled. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

White Wonder —The giant sized pure white blooms have long twisted and curled petals. Truly a white Fort Monmouth. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Mixed Dahlias —Our mixture is made up of a wide variety of types and colors. By mail, postpaid, 20c each; 4 for 65c; \$1.60 per dozen. Not postpaid, 15c ea.; 4 for 50c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

No. 1 first size bulbs.

Albania

—Pure glistening white; large open flower with rounded petals on fine long stems. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Debonair

—La France pink, shading to shrimp pink with creamy throat blotch, lightly peppered crimson. Several blooms open at once on tall straight spikes. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Excellence —Brilliant orange red. An excellent cut flower with 4 to 11 blooms open at the same time. Very early bloomer. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Lustre —Vivid fiery scarlet with a suggestion of flame scarlet; an exquisite large flower on sturdy stem. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Gold Eagle —A beautiful deep yellow. One of the earliest to bloom. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

La Paloma —A true vivid orange with inconspicuous white spearhead in the throat; large flowers on tall straight spikes. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Pelegrina —Intense violet blue with deep purple shadings. The richest and loveliest of all the blue varieties. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Picardy —The best of its color; a beautiful apricot pink. The individual blooms are extremely large and slightly ruffled. Quite a sensational flower. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Queen Helen —Grenadine pink with prominent yellow blotch and carmine feathering in throat. An outstandingly fine flower. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Mixed Gladiolas —A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red; first size bulbs. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 25c; dozen 40c; 50 for \$1.40; \$2.50 per 100. Not postpaid, 35c per dozen; 50 for \$1.20; \$2.25 per 100.



Madeira Vine Root —An old-fashioned, but very popular climber of rapid growth, covering a large space in a short time; useful for porches and arbors. If planted deep and protected during the winter, they last for several years and multiply. By mail postpaid, 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 90c per doz.; 25 for \$1.70. Not postpaid, 80c per dozen; 25 for \$1.50.

Tuberose —One of the most delightfully fragrant summer blooming flowers. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large.

DOUBLE PEARL, extra large. By mail postpaid, 3 for 20c; 6 for 30c; 50c per dozen; 25 for 85c. Not postpaid, 45c per dozen; 25 for 70c; \$3.00 per 100.

Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures Nos. 1 to 4

Sow 30 to 35 Pounds Per Acre
Contain Grasses and Clovers Which Make Their Maximum Growth at Different Times Throughout the Year.



More cattle can be grazed per acre throughout the entire year when Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures are seeded. Most grasses grow only in Spring and Fall, but our mixtures also contain grass which grow vigorously in winter and summer.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURES

Should be disked in on top of every lespedeza field for early feed before lespedeza comes out in late spring. More productive and nutritious than oats, barley or any other crop planted alone. Contain a large proportion of legumes to improve the soil. Produce a balanced ration of proteins, vitamins and other food elements. **SOW** in January, February or March, 100 lbs. per acre sown alone, or 50 lbs. as a nurse crop for grass and clover.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

Furnishes more grazing in less time and at less cost than any other spring crop. The grains are balanced with legumes to provide proteins for growth and warmth during cold weather. Sow it for grazing before grass and clover pastures are ready, or as a nurse crop when seeding permanent grass and clover pasture mixtures. Although relished by all livestock it is particularly popular for poultry and hogs as it contains rape properly balanced with spring barley, oats, and rye grass, so that it cannot cause bloating. Protein is furnished by crimson clover, Canada field peas, hairy vetch and lespedeza, which also improve the soil.

WOOD'S GRAIN HAY MIXTURE

Makes a much heavier yield that is far more palatable and nutritious than oats or any other crop sown alone. It is a fine spring hay crop, easy to cure and relished by all livestock. It contains oats properly balanced with crimson clover, Canada field peas, hairy vetch and lespedeza.



Wood's Grain Pasture and Hay Mixtures furnish an abundance of quick green feed in early spring and make the ideal nurse crops for Wood's Permanent Grass and Clover Mixtures.

A Seed Sower Pays Its Way

They sow practically all kinds of seed and do it better than by hand sowing. Two good sowers are illustrated on page 75. Both do splendid work.

WOOD'S PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES

TIME OF GRAZING

	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
White Clover, Kentucky Blue...				
Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat....				
Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass				
Paspalum, Carpet Grass.....				
Timothy, Alsike, Red Clover...				
Alyce Clover, Lespedezas.....				
Rye Grass				
Bur Clover, Black Medic.....				

This chart shows why an abundance of grazing in every season of the year is furnished by **Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures**. They are composed of 18 grasses and clovers in different combinations for every type of soil or climate, based on 62 years testing on our own farms and throughout the South. They contain $\frac{1}{2}$ clovers, increasing the protein and nutrition of the feed and fertility of the soil.

As few fields are uniform in fertility or drainage, and rainfall varies each season, a mixture of many grasses and clovers produces much larger crops than a single grass or clover which frequently fails to make a stand. Our mixtures contain different grasses and clovers that thrive under practically all conditions. Only the finest quality seeds are used in our mixtures. They are of the highest purity and germination, free of noxious weed seed and comply in every way with federal and state regulations.

Wood's Permanent Pasture or Hay Mixture

For best permanent forage crops; in the Southern Piedmont or Mountains, and in the North sow **Wood's Permanent Pasture or Hay Mixtures Nos. 1 to 9**; in the Southern Coastal Section sow **Wood's Southern Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixture No. 12**.

For a good inexpensive permanent forage or soil improving crop sow **Wood's No. 10 Economy Hay and Pasture Mixture** anywhere in the East or South.

No. 1 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR LIGHT GRAVELLY OR SANDY SOILS

Composed of 18 grasses and clovers, including a generous proportion of orchard grass, fescue, tall meadow oat grass, red top, paspalum, carpet grass, sericea, Korean and Kobe lespedezas, alyce, alsike and Virginia Northern Neck red clovers, all of which make a vigorous growth on light soils, where moisture and fertility is usually lacking.

No. 3 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR LOAM CLAY SOILS

Composed of 17 grasses and clovers, including a large quantity of Kentucky blue grass, carpet grass, meadow fescue, paspalum, red top, lespedeza, ladino, alyce and Virginia Northern Neck red clovers.

No. 4 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Composed of 16 grasses and clovers, including a predominant amount of meadow fescue, red top, carpet grass, paspalum, timothy, alsike clover, lespedezas and ladino white clover, which grow well under moist conditions.

FOR PRICES, SEE PAGE 45

Wood's Permanent Hay Mixtures Nos. 6 to 9

Sow 30 to 40
pounds per acre

Contain grasses and clovers which mature for hay at the same time, making bumper crops, easily cured.



Woods Permanent Hay Mixtures produce nutritious hay over a long period at less seeding cost per ton, and are the surest way to get a good stand. They contain Virginia Northern Neck Red Clover, Kansas alfalfa, alsike, alyce clover, lespedezas, orchard grass, meadow fescue, red top and timothy. They can also be pastured.

No. 6 HAY MIXTURE FOR LIGHT GRAVELLY OR SANDY SOIL

Composed of 11 grasses and clovers with a predominant proportion of tall meadow oat grass, orchard grass, red top, red clover, sericea, Kobe and Korean lespedezas, all of which make a good growth of hay on light soils which frequently lack moisture and fertility.

No. 8 HAY MIXTURE FOR LOAM AND CLAY SOILS

Composed of 11 grasses and clovers with Northern Neck red clover, Kansas alfalfa, timothy, orchard grass, alyce clover, red top, meadow fescue, and Kobe lespedeza, which grow well on loam and clay soils, as chief ingredients.

No. 9 HAY MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Many grasses and clovers drown out on moist land, but this mixture of 10 grasses and clovers contains an abundance of ladino white clover, meadow fescue, alsike clover, red top, timothy, Kobe and Korean lespedezas which thrive with wet feet.

No. 10 ECONOMY HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE FOR ALL SOILS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH AND EAST.

A splendid inexpensive blend of the highest quality seed of 14 different grasses and clovers, some of which grow during every season of the year.

Many plant it to preserve or enrich the soil as it contains 45% clovers, which add nitrogen. An ideal mixture for complying with the Soil Conservation Program. Mixtures of only a few ingredients go through a dormant period, allowing soil fertility to leach out. This mixture contains alfalfa, alsike, black medic, alyce and ladino white clovers, red and bur clovers, sericea, Kobe, Korean lespedezas, meadow fescue, red top, Kentucky blue, orchard, timothy, carpet, paspalum and rye grasses.

Cut Hay Early Says Department of Agriculture.

"Delaying harvest is the most common fault in making hay. Cutting it just before full bloom increases the quality, palatability, protein and feeding value and permits the second crop to get an earlier start and greater yield." Wood's Permanent Grass and Clover Mixtures make several cuttings a season and last indefinitely.

WOOD'S SOUTHERN PERMANENT PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURE No. 12

An excellent mixture for hay or pasture in the Southern Coastal and Gulf States. Contains grasses and clovers that make good grazing or hay under adverse southern conditions. Suitable to both light and heavy soils. Contains 17 grasses and clovers including alyce clover, carpet grass, paspalum, bur, black medic and dixie white clovers, sericea, Kobe, and Korean lespedezas. Makes bumper hay crops during warm months and abundant pasture the year round. Should not be grazed too closely in the late summer when lespedezas are reseeding.



ONE ACRE OF WOOD'S PERMANENT HAY MIXTURE IS WORTH MORE THAN TWO ACRES OF CORN

PRICE Per Pound Sacks Included

	NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND			BY MAIL POSTPAID		
	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Wood's Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures Nos. 1 to 9.....	19c.....	17c.....	16c.....	\$1.20.....	\$2.25.....	\$4.90.....
Wood's Economy Hay and Pasture Mixture No. 10.....	16c.....	14c.....	13c.....	1.05.....	1.95.....	4.15.....
Wood's Southern Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixture No. 12.....	19c.....	17c.....	16c.....	1.20.....	2.25.....	4.90.....
Wood's Spring Grain Pasture and Hay Mixtures.....	5c.....	4c.....	3½c.....	.50.....	.85.....	1.65.....

WOOD'S HAY and PASTURE GRASSES



Wood's Super Grade Grasses As the name indicates they are the very finest of the new crop. Free from onions or other noxious weeds and contain 10 to 25% more pure live seed than the standard qualities usually offered. They are the pick of the crop and cleaned to the highest degree.

ORCHARD GRASS—One of the best long-lived, deep-rooted grasses for year round pasture or hay or to reseed on old alfalfa sods. It does well on practically every type of soil, including acid soils, thrives in the shade, grows vigorously and produces large crops of nutritious hay relished by all livestock. It recovers quickly when cut or grazed. It grows the year round with maximum growth in the spring and fall. It should be used more in Southern pastures as it furnishes winter grazing when most crops are dormant. As it grows in bunches it should be seeded with other grasses and should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. **Wood's Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures** all contain a generous proportion. Sow 14 lbs. per acre with other grasses or 30 to 35 lbs. alone, in early spring or fall.

DALLAS GRASS—*Paspalum dilatatum*, Imported. The splendid permanent grass for year round Southern pastures, as it comes nearer growing the year round than most other grasses whether in mild winter or hot dry summer. Stock prefer it, it fattens, stops erosion, and furnishes fine grazing. At the Florida Everglades Experiment Station it fattened 10 steers per acre. Unlike Carpet Grass, it allows clovers, lespedezas and other pasture grasses to grow freely with it, but chokes out objectionable weeds. Close grazing is recommended. Once established it lasts indefinitely, but is not a pest as cultivation kills it. It grows rapidly even after killing frost, except in extremely cold weather. It furnishes green pasturage in mild weather in mid-winter. Although best on heavy moist soil, it does well on all types, including dry hillsides, acid soils, etc. It is fairly good for hay.

Our imported seed costs more per lb., but has more pure live seed, and is more economical to sow than domestic seed. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in early spring, but can be sown the year round.

For sowing grass seeds use one of the seed sowers described and illustrated on page 75.

PRICES	Per Pound			
	F. O. B. Richmond			
	5 to	25 to	100	
	24 Lbs.	99 Lbs.	Lbs.	
Wood's Certified No. 23 Sudan Grass.....	10c...	8c...	7c	
Sudan Grass, 99% pure, 90% germ.....	8c...	6c...	5½c	
Dallas Grass or Paspalum, Imported.....	40c...	38c...	37c	
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	24c...	22c...	21c	
Super-Grade Kentucky Blue Grass.....	28c...	26c...	25c	
Red Top or Herds Grass, 91% pure.....	15c...	13c...	12c	
Super-Grade Red Top or Herds Grass...	18c...	16c...	15c	
Bermuda Grass, Extra Fancy, Unhulled...	25c...	23c...	22c	
Hulled Bermuda Grass.....	35c...	33c...	32c	
Carpet Grass.....	26c...	24c...	23c	
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	20c...	18c...	17½c	
Italian Rye Grass, Domestic, 99% pure...	9c...	7c...	6½c	
Perennial Rye Grass, Certified.....	19c...	17c...	16c	
Astoria or Colonial Bent, Certified.....	67c...	65c...	62c	
Timothy, 99½% pure, 90% germination...	9c...	7c...	6½c	
Meadow Fescue, 97% pure, 90% germ.....	22c...	20c...	19c	
Orchard Grass Virginia Grown.....	31c...	29c...	28c	
Chewing's Fescue.....	41c...	39c...	38c	

No charge for bags.

Grasses do not cause bloating. As a whole they are more lime tolerant, do better on acid soils, are more resistant to disease, drought, heat or cold, have a wider soil adaptation, and are more dependable than clovers, but do not contain as much protein. As the surest and best hay or pasture crops are grown from mixtures of both grasses and clovers, we strongly recommend seeding **Wood's Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures**. Most grasses do best when seeded during cool weather, early spring or fall, on a well prepared but shallow firm seed bed. Apply 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of **Wood's Standard 4-12-4 Fertilizer**.

WOOD'S HIGH QUALITY GRASS SEEDS.

There is probably more difference in quality of grass seeds than most other seeds. Yet farmers usually cannot detect this difference by appearance and must rely on the seedsman to be sure of getting seed free of noxious weeds. Our 60 years experience enables us to offer the finest quality obtainable.

MEADOW FESCUE—A hardy, deep rooted, tufted, long-lived grass that should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. Stands close grazing, makes thick foliage, comes on early in the spring, growing till late fall. Does well on wet soil. Sow on any soil except sandy 25 lbs. per acre in spring or fall. For permanent pasture, 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue, and 5 lbs. red clover.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The best permanent lawn or pasture grass for well drained rich heavy soils containing lime and phosphate in the Piedmont and mountains. It makes the richest, sweetest nutritious pasture, spreading and growing better if closely grazed. It grows vigorously in spring and fall; less vigorously in summer and winter. As it germinates slowly, taking several years to form a permanent sod, it should be seeded only in mixtures, 15 lbs. per acre for pasture, or 1 lb. to 200 square feet of lawn. Sow in early spring or fall to get a good start before summer weeds.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS—Should be included in every permanent pasture, hay or lawn mixture as it grows well with other grasses, thrives on all soils, and grows on land too poor for Kentucky blue grass. It comes early and grows vigorously till late fall. It is perennial with creeping habit, stools well, and stands close grazing or trampling. It germinates quickly and is easy to get a stand. It matures for hay at the same time as timothy. Sow 5 lbs. per acre in mixtures or 10 lbs. alone in spring or fall.

BERMUDA GRASS—Extra fancy seed, testing 98% pure. The blue grass of the South. Makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South; lasts for years; stands a long, hot summer without injury; grows well in any soil that is not too wet; bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury; recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass, has few equals. If grown with bur clover, japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, all-the-year-round grazing may be had. For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. Sow when the ground is thoroughly warm, and only on well-prepared land. Sow broadcast and cover very lightly with a roller or light brush. Germinates very slowly. Sow 12 lbs. per acre; for lawns 1 lb. to 200 square feet.

Hulled Bermuda grass germinates at least 50% quicker than unhulled seeds. We offer both hulled and unhulled extra fancy quality.

POSTPAID	Per Pound			
	F. O. B. Richmond			
	5 to	25 to	100	
	24 Lbs.	99 Lbs.	Lbs.	
25c....	.75	1.35	2.65	
20c....	.65	1.15	2.15	
55c....	2.25	4.35	10.15	
40c....	1.45	2.75	6.15	
45c....	1.65	3.15	7.15	
30c....	1.00	1.85	3.90	
35c....	1.15	2.15	4.65	
40c....	1.50	2.85	6.40	
50c....	2.00	3.85	8.90	
40c....	1.55	2.95	6.65	
35c....	1.25	2.35	5.15	
20c....	.70	1.25	2.40	
35c....	1.20	2.25	4.90	
80c....	3.60	7.05	16.90	
20c....	.70	1.25	2.40	
35c....	1.35	2.55	5.65	
45c....	1.80	3.45	7.90	
55c....	2.30	4.45	10.40	

No charge for bags.

CARPET GRASS—The grass that thrives on close grazing. One of the most valuable permanent grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately 125 to 150 miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils; it may be grazed considerably later than Bermuda grass in the fall and earlier in the spring; it does better on poor sandy soils and furnishes more grazing. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling. It thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed. It does splendidly sown with japan clover and bur clover, giving an all-the-year pasture. It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till summer. 12 lbs. per acre, 1 lb. to 250 sq. feet of lawn or park.

WOOD'S HAY and PASTURE GRASSES



Wood's Certified No. 23 Sudan Grass Produces 3 to 5 Tons of Hay to the Acre

WOOD'S CERTIFIED No. 23 SUDAN GRASS

An Outstanding Summer Hay and Pasture Crop

Produces about 25% greater growth than regular sudan, finer quality hay. Excellent for grass silage. Developed by selecting a large number of superior plants from ordinary sudan grass. These were tested many years under extreme conditions of heat and drought on different types of soil. Strain No. 23 proved superior to all others and produced $\frac{1}{4}$ more hay or pasture than regular sudan. It has a stronger, more vigorous growth. It is more heat and drought resistant than most summer forage crops. It is an annual and cannot become a pest. It costs more than regular sudan, but is more economical to sow, requires less seed per acre. **20 lbs. broadcast or 8 lbs. in cultivated rows**, or sow with soybeans, cowpeas, etc. Our seed is State Sealed and Certified.

For Grazing it is equal to blue grass as a milk producer. At one experiment station one acre per cow furnished abundant pasture for 125 days. The cows made a daily average of 3.8 lbs. more milk than they ever did on native grass. At the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station in a very dry summer, when permanent pastures were parched, two yearling steers gained $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day on sudan, a total of 287 lbs. in 92 days. They pronounced it the best of all dry weather grasses for the South.

A state experiment station says: "In our tests throughout the state Sudan No. 23 has given an average yield of forage 18 per cent higher than common sudan. It matures a little later but is a more robust plant with broader leaves. The value of the extra yield to the grower is illustrated by the yield test:

	Green Weight Per Acre	Hay Per Acre, 10% Moisture
Sudan No. 23.....	75,973 lbs.	17,725 lbs.
Common Sudan.....	65,921 lbs.	15,165 lbs.
Gain of No. 23 over Common.....	10,052 lbs.	2,560 lbs.

Another experiment station says: "Your No. 23 Sudan Grass looked very attractive and gave good grazing over quite a long season."

SUDAN GRASS—Sudan Grass is primarily a hay grass, its slender leafy stems making it easy to handle with ordinary haying machinery. It makes its greatest growth and produces the most feed during July, August and September, when native grasses are less productive. It can be grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand, besides being particularly drought and heat resistant. Primarily an excellent hay crop, sudan is gaining in popularity as a summer pasture.

The feeding value of sudan grass hay is equal to that of millet, timothy and other non-legume roughages. Sudan will give from two to three cuttings; stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find a hundred stems growing from a single root. It is an excellent catch crop, requiring only 45 days before the first cutting.

Sow after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, preferably broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. A grain drill may be used, set to sow two pecks of wheat. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest.

CHEWINGS FESCUE—A splendid permanent grass for shade or lawns. It is hardy; persists with very little moisture, fertility, or sunlight in spite of heat or cold; grows on any soils; produces a dense dark green turf of short fine needle-like leaves; requires little cutting or attention. Excellent for shaded pastures. Sow 30 lbs. per acre in spring or fall.

TIMOTHY—The most extensively grown hay grass. 12 to 15 lbs. sow an acre. For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons to the acre.

Meadow fescue or English blue grass, red top or herds grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture for hay and grazing is 6 lbs. timothy,

5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue, and 5 lbs. sapling clover. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover.

The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—Domestic. The quickest growing and most winter-resistant grass for temporary spring, fall, or winter lawn, pasture, hay or cover crop. Sow 35 lbs. acre in early spring or fall.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Certified 99% pure. Similar in growth, adaptation and use to Italian rye, but persists several years.

CERTIFIED ASTORIA or COLONIAL CREEPING BENT—99% pure. Makes the best lawn sod or golf putting green in the Eastern States. Similar in growth, persistence and wide soil adaptation to its cousin red top or herds grass. Has shorter, finer upright leaves and creeps underground. Sow 1 lb. to 200 square feet in spring or fall.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—Evergreen Grass. This grass seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than most grasses. It withstands the heat, drought and cold; starts early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. It can be cut twice a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first class; ripens at the same time as orchard grass and red clover. It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, and better than most other grasses on light and sandy soils. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 15 lbs. orchard grass, and 8 lbs. red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 lbs. of red top or herds grass to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre, either in the spring or fall. Cut for hay at blooming time.

PRICES OF GRASSES ON PRECEDING PAGE

ALYCE CLOVER

A fine Southern Summer Legume for Hay, Pasture, Soil Improvement or Quail Feed. Heat and Drought Resistant. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture: "Alyce Clover, like soybeans and lespedeza, was introduced from Southern Asia (in 1910) and seems well adapted to the South. Has made good growth in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, and Florida. It makes excellent hay, pasture and cover crops. A low spreading, branched, leafy plant, 3 feet tall in thick stands. Cattle are fond of it both green and dry. It is a summer annual, maturing seed in October and November, and volunteers a good stand the following year. When cut early for hay a second growth will produce a seed crop, 350 to 600 lbs. per acre. Cut hay in early bloom. Rake as soon as drying permits. Dries readily and can be baled the day following harvest. Prefers sandy loams, but has done well on all better grades of general farming lands except very light or wet. Use 200 to 400 lbs. of superphosphate on poor soils. Not sensitive to lime. Plant from spring to July, May or June preferred. **Broadcast 10 lbs. of hulled seed per acre**, on well prepared ground and cover lightly. New seed, unless scarified, gives low germination for several months. Although susceptible to root-knot, it is not seriously damaged by any disease or insect."

We sent samples of Alyce Clover seed to all southern experiment stations. They are enthusiastic over its possibilities. **South Carolina Expt. Station:** "Your Alyce Clover did very well and looked promising for this section."

DROUGHT RESISTANCE—Missouri Expt. Station: "Planted it June 1st, had no rain until Aug. 15th, and the driest September on record, yet it made a fine growth, starting to bloom the last of September. We will continue to grow this promising new legume."

SOIL BUILDING—Its root nodules furnish a tremendous quantity of nitrogen, enriching the soil, turned under, grazed, or cut for hay. A fine summer cover crop for Southern orchards, or after early truck crops, potatoes, small grains, etc., as it reseeds itself every summer, unless destroyed by cultivation, and furnishes feed, a big advantage over Crotalaria. A popular cover crop in Florida tung groves. Many get more returns from its pasture or hay than from their cash crop. **Mississippi Expt. Station:** "It made a good growth in our tung groves and we will continue to use it."

PASTURE—Recommended for succulent nutritious summer and fall grazing when most pastures are off. Not injured by trampling or grazing due to its deep spreading root system, sometimes 6 feet. Starts growing after rye grass, black medic, bur, crimson, white clover and other winter crops go to seed, making a permanent year round pasture. Grows well with other pasture plants. **Seed 5 lbs. per acre** on every pasture in the South. **North Carolina Coast Expt. Station:** "We planted it June 15th, germination was good, growth excellent, and it matured seed. We like it for grazing dairy cattle and to establish on dead carpet grass sod."

HAY—Equal to alfalfa in palatability and nutrition. 15% protein. Easily cured, low in moisture, dries quickly. Can be hauled in the day cut without risk of spoiling. Hay is sweet scented, tender, with fine leaves and stems. Retains its leaves, green color and fragrance over a long period. There is a tremendous cash demand for it. **Bowling Green, Va., Expt. Station:** "Alyce Clover grew quite thick and made a good yield of fine quality hay."

Sow Scarified Seed—Unless hulled and scarified, it germinates poorly; unscarified seed causes many failures. We use the best scarifying and cleaning equipment. Our seed germinates over 90%, purity 99%. **Alabama Coast Expt. Station:** "Planted it July 1, 1939, for hay, on top a pasture sod. It promptly germinated about 100%. Both crops made excellent growth. All kinds of livestock liked it. In 1940 we tried poor unscarified seed. Not over 1% came up. Aug. 1st we planted good seed, it germinated quickly and made good crops of hay and seed by Oct. 15th. We will let it volunteer in this field after early potatoes next summer. Will also plant it at the last cultivation of corn."

PLANT from Spring to July—Sowing right after small grain harvest does well. Try sowing on small grain next spring. J. D. Parker, Wilson Co., N. C.: "My field planted about May 15th is the finest hay crop I ever grew, 4 tons per acre, 2 feet tall. Another field planted in June did not do as well, but made good pasture and is reseeding abundantly."

SOW in narrow cultivated rows if land is weed infested. Once established it returns the next summer despite weeds. **Georgia Coast Expt. Station:** "Alyce Clover makes a fine quality hay and a good yield under proper conditions. Planting in 24 to 30-inch rows and cultivating twice gives best yields."

INOCULATE—Kentucky Expt. Station: "I think Alyce Clover should be scarified and inoculated and will plant it that way next year." **Use Wood's Seed Inoculation for Alyce Clover.**



An experienced grower inspecting part of the many acres of **ALYCE CLOVER** we are growing for seed. This field volunteered from last years crop, made 4 tons per acre of highest quality hay in late August, and 600 lbs. seed in October. A big price for the hay. Quail and other game birds relish the seed.

VIRGINIA NORTHERN NECK RED CLOVER

For several centuries farmers on a very fertile isolated peninsula in Virginia called the "Northern Neck" were forced to save their own red clover seed year after year. This seed has become resistant to anthracnose or wilt, which destroys clover brought into the southeast from other sections. Repeated tests by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture and innumerable farmers have proved that **Virginia Northern Neck Red Clover** will consistently give bumper hay crops where seed from other sources have failed. Every farmer who plants it says it is worth twice the price of other red clover seed. We have never had enough of this strain to supply the demand.

U. S. RED CLOVER —Grown in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.

Made larger yields of hay than seed from other northern or western states in field tests by the Virginia Experiment Station. Adapted to the Piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia, North Carolina and northern states. Never use foreign grown seed. **Red Clover** is the ideal biennial legume for crop rotations, furnishes an abundance of highly nutritious hay or pasture and adds nitrogen and humus to the soil. Cut it just before full bloom for best quality hay and the largest amount of leaves and nutrients. This lets the second crop get an earlier start and larger yield. Does well on any well drained, limed and fertilized soil. **Inoculate** and broadcast on small grain from February to April or in August; **12 lbs. per acre alone**, or **8 lbs. in grass mixtures**. Apply 300 lbs. of Wood's Standard 4-12-4 Fertilizer.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER —Seed is identical to red clover.

growth is similar, but larger, is longer lived, and matures hay two weeks later, at the same time as timothy. Makes one cutting a year. Cut in early bloom state. Superior for pasture or soil improvement. Seeding rate and culture same as red clover. For hay on strong loam or clay soils use 8 lbs. sapling, 10 lbs. timothy, and 5 lbs. red top.

ALSIKE CLOVER —Sow 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Culture same as Red Clover; but has more leaves, grows

thicker, has finer stems, makes better quality hay and more and better grazing. Grows on soils too acid, poor or wet for other clovers, is hardier, hay contains a higher per cent of digestible protein, stands longer uncut without deterioration, and is adapted to a wider variety of soils. Succeeds on light uplands, loam, clay or wet bottoms. Sow it where other clovers fail. An ideal substitute for white clover in pasture mixtures, makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield, is highly nutritious and palatable. Use it in every permanent pasture or hay mixture. We put it in all of ours.

INOCULATE all Clovers with Wood's Seed Inoculation, page 63.

ALL CLOVER PRICES ON PAGE 50

LADINO WHITE CLOVER

Sow it for a year round pasture. U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Ladino is the largest growing form of white clover. It is similar to White Dutch but grows about twice as large. Introduced from South Europe, where climate is similar to ours in the Southeast, it is widely grown throughout the United States, is very popular in the West and is becoming important in the East where fields are properly managed. Do not graze it below two inches. It is grazed either alone, or with grass to avoid the risk of bloating. Many farmers cut it for hay in the summer and graze it the rest of the year. The hay is most nutritious and palatable."

It is a long lived perennial. Its tap root goes down one to three feet. The stems run on the ground, taking root. One plant covers two feet. A sparse stand soon thickens into a dense even growth. The only parts available to grazing are the highly nutritious leaves and flowers which rise 12 to 20 inches in great profusion from the numerous joints. It outgrows Bermuda, Johnson grass and many weeds. It is not subject to alfalfa diseases and is ideal to plant after alfalfa. It does not bloat livestock as readily as other clovers but is safer to plant with paspalum, timothy, red top, meadow fescue, Kentucky blue, orchard, carpet and rye grass. It is included in all **Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixture**, see page 44.

It grows on any soils, even shallow hardpans, but does best on loam or clay where moisture is plentiful. The seed is so small it requires a firm hard seedbed, planted shallow and covered very lightly. Unscarified Ladino germinates only about 45%. Our seed is scarified, germinates over 90%, requiring one-half as much per acre. Inoculate and sow in spring or fall, 5 lbs. per acre alone, or 3 lbs. in mixtures. Don't pasture until plants spread and start sending up shoots from the joints.

Wood's Alfalfa Seed

Tests from Ohio to Georgia prove **Kansas Alfalfa** yields more hay than from any other source. It stands the severe winters of Kansas and will come through ours without winterkilling. It grows vigorously from early spring till fall. **Utah Alfalfa** is grown at very high altitudes, is winter resistant, later starting in the spring and better adapted to Northern States and higher altitudes in the South. In mountain sections with extremely cold winters, plant **Grimm**, the hardest of all alfalfa; its deep branching roots prevent winter heaving. **All of WOOD'S ALFALFA SEED is 99½% pure, over 90% germination, free of noxious weeds and U. S. Verified Origin.** Sow only U. S. Verified Origin seed to avoid a crop failure.

Inoculate Alfalfa and sow 20 lbs. per acre on a thoroughly prepared, firm seed bed in March, April, August or September. It prefers deep, rich, well drained soil containing plenty of organic matter and lime. Every year apply 400 pounds per acre of **Wood's Grain Fertilizer** and your stand should last 6 to 8 years giving several cuttings a year of the finest hay. Cut when it starts to bloom. Do not cut in the late fall. A wonderful soil improver.



WOOD'S KANSAS ALFALFA gives several cuttings each season and lasts many years. In the Virginia State test 4 plantings of **Kansas Alfalfa** stood the winters better than from any other source and averaged 4½ tons per acre.



LADINO CLOVER furnishes splendid pasture throughout the year. It starts its vigorous spring growth early, and continues later in the fall than orchard and dallas grass. It furnishes more feed than Sudan or alfalfa. It will enable the South to become a livestock country, enriching our soils, stopping erosion and gathering nitrogen.

Wood's Dixie White Clover

One of the few plants that furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year under severe southern conditions. The hottest dry summers do not stop its steady growth. It has no equal for winter and early spring grazing by its vigorous growth in the coldest weather. It blooms a month earlier than white dutch clover, growing several inches taller with leaves and stems larger. In a two-year test (except Ladino) with varieties from all over the world, it made by far the best grazing. It was the earliest to bloom, made the most luxuriant winter and early spring growth, 10 inches tall and stood the hot dry summers.

White Dutch Clover

Include it in all lawn or pasture mixtures on all types of soil, even sandy, acid, or in shade, although it grows most luxuriously in limed moist lowland. It furnishes winter and spring pasturage, preferred by all livestock, is not easy to tramp out, restricts washing, adds fertility, and aids growth of companion grasses. Inoculate and sow in spring or late summer, 5 to 8 lbs. per acre alone, or 2 to 3 lbs. in mixture.

White Sweet Clover

SCARIFIED

A wonderful pasture, hay, soil improving and honey plant. Adapted to all well drained soils if inoculated and limed. It is a good crop to condition land for alfalfa, which it resembles. It is biennial, growing from a deep root system the second year, and will reseed if allowed to. It makes an enormous vigorous growth, allowing several cuttings a year, but should be cut before blooms appear. It is a splendid pasture crop, relished by all livestock and will not cause bloating. Inoculate and sow preferably on small grains 15 lbs. per acre from February to April.

PRICES Per Pound					BY MAIL POSTPAID			
F. O. B. Richmond					See Postpaid Prices, page 1			
	5 to 24	25 to 99	100		5	10	25	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lb.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ladino White								
Clover	78c	75c	73c		95c	\$4.15	\$7.85	\$19.40
Wood's Dixie								
White Clover ..	83c	80c	78c		\$1.00	4.40	8.35	20.65
White Dutch								
Clover	80c	78c	76c		95c	4.25	8.35	20.15
White Sweet								
Clover	11c	9c	8½c		25c	.80	1.45	2.90
Alfalfa, Kansas ..	26c	24c	23c		40c	1.55	2.95	6.65
Alfalfa, Utah ..	28c	26c	25c		40c	1.65	3.15	7.15
Alfalfa, Grimm ..	30c	28c	27c		45c	1.75	3.35	7.65

LESPEDeza

LEADING SOUTHERN LEGUMES

For hay, pasture and soil improving. Economical to plant. Easy to get a stand. Thrives on all soils, even poor, acid. Drought and heat-resistant.

Broadcast 25 lbs. per acre from February till May, usually seeded with small grains. If land is hard, harrow before seeding. In a state test inoculated lespedeza produced 2,260 lbs. of hay to 681 lbs. for uninoculated.

Use **WOOD'S LESPEDeza INOCULATION.**

N. C. State College says "Seed Lespedeza on every acre of small grain this spring. In 8 field demonstrations turning under lespedeza increased the next year's corn crop 22.8 bu. per acre, average. It does all the work of other clovers at less cost—hay, pasture and soil improvement. It encourages plowing under a field each year for soil improvement.

N. C. Dept. of Agric. warns: "Most lespedeza seed is sold on a price basis regardless of quality, and contains so much Johnson grass and dodder it may lead to disaster. These noxious weeds in lespedeza often reduce its value 50%. Fly-by-night peddlers fool farmers into buying such worthless seed. It is against the N. C. law to sell seed containing Johnson Grass." **Wood's lespedeza** seed is of the highest quality, field rogued, free of noxious weeds or carefully selected, heavily re-cleaned 98 to 99% pure, and complies with state and federal seed laws.

ANNUAL LESPEDEZAS—Korean, Kobe, Common and Tenn. 76 reseed each fall, are dormant in winter, come up again in spring if not pastured or cut too close in fall, and last many years. Small grains can be disked in on top of them and harvested, without damaging the lespedeza. As **Korean** comes up and matures a month before the others, it is more popular in the Mid-South and North. **Kobe** is preferred in the deep South. A mixture of the two furnishes more pasture and extends the grazing period. For year round pastures add winter legumes. **Ladino** and **Dixie White Clovers** are best on moist or acid soils, **black medic** and **bur clover** on well drained soil. All are included in **Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures**, page 44.

KOREAN 98½% Pure. Bus. 45 lbs. Most popular and widely adapted of all lespedezas, very heavy seeder, matures early and persists even in mountains and the North. Large vigorous growth, deep penetrating roots covered with nodules, an outstanding pasture, hay and soil building legume. It furnishes grazing nearly a month before common lespedeza, has larger leaves and taller growth, 15 to 24 inches on light soil, taller on fertile loams. Its deep roots make it highly resistant to drought; thrives on poor, worn-out soils where alfalfas and clovers fail. It



"The giant upright plant and ease of cutting makes **KOBE** well suited for hay."—Ga. Expt. Sta.

makes the finest quality hay, about equal to alfalfa, no woody stems, holds its leaves well, makes a full crop the first season.

SERICEA Perennial Lespedeza

Most drought-resistant legume. Adapted to any soil. Heavy yielding lespedeza for hay, pasture, soil building or feed and cover for game birds, and thrives on poorer land. Gives 2 to 3 cuttings a year, 2 to 4 tons of hay per acre, equal to alfalfa in feeding value if properly harvested. When 12 to 14 inches tall cut when the dew is off, rake and haul in before night. Dew causes leaves to fall off. In a Miss. state test it made twice as much hay and protein than cow peas: Sericea 2.2 tons hay and 510 lbs. protein per acre, cowpeas 1 ton hay and 198 lbs. protein. In a severe drought when other forage crops burned up, its deep vigorous root system kept it a rich green color all summer.

SOW unhulled seed (30 lbs. per bu.) in winter, or scarified seed (60 lbs. per bu.) in spring. Cultivate before planting to destroy weeds. If it is crowded by weeds the first year mow them off. The next year 12 or more main stems will rise from each crown, increasing each year. Stands have lasted 10 years without deteriorating. It is destroyed by plowing.

KOBE Bus. 25 lbs. Makes a large growth, producing more hay and pasture than other annual lespedezas in the South. Matures almost a month later than Korean and should be seeded with it to lengthen the grazing period. Early falls prevent from reseeding in mountains. Makes a spreading growth, but stands up well in thick stands.

BLACK MEDIC CLOVER

Has few equals for winter and spring grazing, soil improvement and hay. Relished by all livestock. Though closely grazed it reseeds itself abundantly in late

spring and returns each fall, materially improving the yield of summer crops grown on the same land. It spreads rapidly and matures later than crimson and bur clovers, prolonging the grazing. Sow on every lespedeza field or permanent pasture. Makes a beautiful, vigorous, deep green colored lawn in cold weather. Grows well on all soils if not water soaked or loose sand. Inoculate and sow 15 lbs. per acre from August to March. Lime, manure or 300 lbs. per acre of **Wood's Grain Fertilizer** improves it.

CRIMSON Clover A winter legume for hay, pasture and soil improvement. Inoculate and sow 20 lbs. acre from August till October on all idle lands.



BUR Clover Though closely grazed it re-seeds each May and returns each fall, adding nitrogen and humus increasing the yield of other crops on the same land in summer. Excellent winter and spring pasture. Inoculate and broadcast 15 lbs. per acre from Aug. to March.



Korean thrives on run-down acid soils where other legumes fail.

PRICES Per Pound

	F. O. B. Richmond				BY MAIL POSTPAID				
	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 to 199 Lbs.	200 Lbs. and over	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	
Alyce Clover.....	21c.	19c.	18c.		35c.	\$1.30	\$2.45	\$5.40	
Va. Northern Neck Red Clover.....	25c.	23c.	22c.		40c.	1.50	2.85	6.40	
U. S. Red Clover.....	19c.	17c.	16c.		35c.	1.20	2.25	4.90	
Mammoth or Sapling.....	19c.	17c.	16½c.		38c.	1.20	2.25	4.90	
Alsike Clover.....	20c.	18c.	17c.		35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15	
Lespedeza, Kor., 98½% pure	10c.	8c.	7½c.		25c.	.75	1.35	2.65	
Lespedeza, Korean Certified.	12c.	10c.	9c.		30c.	.85	1.55	3.15	
Lespedeza, Kobe.....	14c.	12c.	11c.		30c.	.95	1.75	3.65	
Lespedeza, Com. & Tenn. 76.					Crop short; write for prices				
Lespedeza, Sericea, scarified	20c.	18c.	17c.		35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15	
Lespedeza, Sericea, unhulled	16c.	14c.	13c.		30c.	1.05	1.95	4.15	
Black Medic.....	20c.	18c.	17c.		35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15	
Clover, Crimson.....	15c.	13c.	12½c.		30c.	1.00	1.85	3.90	
Clover, Bur.....	20c.	18c.	17c.		35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15	

OATS for Greater Yields of Grain, Hay and Pasture



Wood's Treated Seed Oats make bumper crops when sown in the spring.

COLUMBIA SPRING OATS

An Outstanding Yielder of Grain and Hay

An early maturing and heavy yielding spring oat. A selection from Fulghum. Seven to ten days earlier, more uniform, taller, more erect, larger heads, heavier, plumper grain, and can be planted a week later and still mature before hot weather and rust damage. It yielded 79 bushels per acre while other spring planted oats yielded 40 to 55 bushels. Large, heavy, well-filled heads, reddish gray color, awnless. Already the leading spring oat in the South. Far superior to Burt for both hay and grain.

Fulghum Popular for spring planting; quick growth, withstands heat while heading. It makes a bumper crop of hay or grain. Our strain is free of disease and has large, heavy heads and grain.

Fulgrain Cold and Smut-Resistant. One of the best oats for spring planting in the South. It yielded 94 bushels per acre in a 1939 Southern experiment station test to 50 bushels for Fulghums, is more disease-resistant, has larger, heavier grain, and matures earlier, before hot weather and rust damage. Stools well; vigorous growth; superior for grazing; tough straw; large well balanced heads; beautiful large heavy grains with a rich reddish yellow color; thin hull, high per cent of meat, and weighs 40 lbs. per bushel.

Lee Cold-Proof Strain No. 5. Grown from Certified Seed. Its extreme winter resistance allows earlier planting than other oats. It produced more hay than any other spring sown oat in a North Carolina test, a fourth more than Fulghum, and grows a foot taller. Its tremendous heads are laden with extra heavy grain weighing 40 lbs. per bushel. Our strain yielded 95 bushels per acre in one test to 51 for Fulghum.

White Spring A good strain of white oats that makes good yields of feed and grain in higher altitudes and in the North. It makes big heads, large grain of excellent quality, and tall straw.

Swedish Select The heavier yielding, extra heavy plump, white oat for which cattlemen and horse breeders always pay a substantial premium. Its tall stalks and tremendous heads yield heavy crops of both grain and hay in the cooler mountain sections and northern states.

PRICES

Oats and Barley
Treated with Ceresan

NOT POSTPAID

	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	30-Bus. Lots		Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.
OATS—Bus. 32 lbs.					Oats in 3-Bus. bags			
Columbia Spring.....	30c	50c	80c	75c	55c	1.00	1.55	1.65
Fulghum	35c	55c	90c	85c	60c	1.00	1.65	1.65
Fulgrain	35c	55c	90c	85c	60c	1.00	1.65	1.65
Lee Cold Proof—Strain No. 5...	35c	55c	90c	85c	60c	1.00	1.65	1.65
White Spring	30c	50c	80c	75c	55c	.95	1.55	1.60
Swedish Select	35c	55c	85c	80c	60c	1.00	1.60	1.70
Winter Turf	35c	60c	95c	90c	80c	1.30	2.25	2.25
BARLEY—Spring	45c	70c	\$1.15	\$1.10	5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. 25 Lbs.			
PEAS—100-lb. bags	5 to 25	24 Lbs. 99 Lbs. 100 Lbs.			70c	\$1.25	\$2.40	
Canada Field	9c	7c	6c					
Austrian Winter								
VETCH—HAIRY	14c	12c	11c		\$1.95	1.75	3.65	

PLANT WOOD'S TREATED SEED OATS

Wood's Seed Oats are treated with Ceresan to prevent smut and other diseases, insure good stands, vigorous growth, taller, stronger stalks, larger heads, plumper grains, and to increase yields up to 20 bushels per acre. They are heavily recleaned, 99% pure, over 90% germination, have large heavy kernels, and require 1/2 less seed per acre. Sow 2 bushels per acre for grain, 3 bushels for hay in early spring, as oats thrive in cool weather. Seed bed should be well prepared, firm beneath, mellow on top. All our seed oats are packed in 3-bushel red-striped bags, all treated and ready for planting. Apply 400 lbs. WOOD'S STANDARD GRAIN FERTILIZER per acre.

GROW MORE OATS

More farmers should grow oats in order to avoid feeding horses corn all the time. It is much better to change the diet. The high value of oats for feeding to horses and mules is generally understood. Oats are particularly valuable for feeding to colts and to other young and growing stock. The value of this grain for feeding to young animals is due to its high proportion of ash, or bone-forming material, and of protein, or muscle-forming material.

Oatstraw is a better feed than the straw of any other kind of grain. It is a valuable roughage for feeding to all kinds of stock not at hard work, but contains too much waste material to make up the entire ration. When fed with cowpea hay or other hay high in feeding value it gives bulk to the ration and lessens its cost. Vetch and oats together makes good pasture, particularly for sheep and hogs.

Winter Turf Oats One of the hardiest, tall growing varieties — taller than Fulghum. Its spreading, vigorous growth in cold weather makes thin stands stool out to a full crop. Produces large heads and heavy kernels, frequently yielding 75 bushels to the acre. Plant in February or early in March.

Bearded Spring Barley Quickest grazing and earliest maturing spring grain. Can be cut in about two months, making very nutritious and palatable hay. Heads up in about 65 days and matures in about 80 days. Can be grown on a greater variety of soils under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop. It yields 25 to 40 bushels per acre of grain equal to corn in feeding value. Sow 2 bushels per acre in February or March. Bushel = 48 lbs.

Canada Field Peas For heavy crops of early hay or grazing to fatten or produce milk. Stock eat it greedily and thrive on it. Grows 4 to 6 feet, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely it makes a second growth. Its roots gather nitrogen and improve the land. Adapted to a wide variety of soils; thrives on land too poor for grain. Sow 75 lbs. to the acre with one bushel of oats, with a grain drill 3 inches deep, from January to March. Inoculate. See page 63.

Austrian Winter Peas —An excellent soil improver. Sow 40 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall.

Hairy Vetch —For hay, grazing and soil improvement. Sow in early spring or fall, 25 lbs. per acre with one bushel of oats.

Inoculate Canada Peas, Austrian Peas, Hairy Vetch. See page 63.

WOOD'S EARLY HYBRID CORNS

Yield 10 to 30 Bushels More Per Acre. Deep Roots. Strong Stalks. Drought, Storm and Disease-Resistant. Sound Ears. No Barren Stalks.

Virginia Department of Agriculture says: "General use of hybrid seed in every corn producing state seems likely in the near future. Over half the corn growers in many states have already shifted. Adapted hybrids withstand drought and storms and increase yields 20%, lowering the production cost per bushel. 2 bushels increase pays for the extra labor of harvesting and cost of seed. This advantage will force out of corn production the farmers who do not shift. Southern and Eastern farmers must make this adjustment. The way to higher standards of living does not lie in lagging behind, but in adjusting ourselves as quickly as possible."



Left, roots of ordinary corn. Right, Wood's Hybrid Extra Early roots so deep a husky farmer offered \$5 to pull up a single stalk was unable to do so.

Thousands of acres planted in Wood's Hybrid Corn, more than all other hybrids in the South and East. Hybrid corn is a cross of selected pure lines, self fertilized 5 years. Like a mule, it has more strength and endurance than its parents. After 14 years we have developed a great number of inbred lines from all popular corns in the South and East. The superior lines with deep roots, strong stalks, resistance to disease and good shucks, are crossed and tested to find the best hybrid for each section.

Wood's Hybrid Corns are the crosses which make highest yields in our own breeding plots from Florida to Pennsylvania, and in hundreds of tests by state experiment stations and county agents from Texas to Vermont. We grow our various hybrids in different states to insure correct adaptation.

Wood's Hybrid Seed is treated with Semesan Jr. to avoid seedling blight and increase germination and stands 5% to 25%. Plant on good land, $\frac{1}{4}$ closer in the row; fertilize heavily; cultivate like other corn.



Large sound ear and deep grain of Wood's Hybrid Early Yellow.

WOOD'S HYBRID EXTRA EARLY

90 days to mature. Earliest yellow dent hybrid for the Alleghany Plateau, N. Y., and New England. Earliest feed corn for the South. Roasting ears in 69 days. In our test of 79 leading corns it matured first, made a splendid yield, and not a stalk blew down in a bad storm that knocked down half of some varieties. Its large ears are placed low on a short stocky stalk that stands up all winter. Wide adaptation.

"It is 20 days earlier than other corns, yet outyielded them. Made 98 bushels per acre, 1 to 4 ears per stalk. Deep roots, storm resistant."—Joe Brown, Cherokee Co., N. C.

A Virginia experiment station reports: "It is the ideal extra early feed corn for the South, especially for hogs. It was very dry in June and July and heavy wind July 13, but all of Wood's Hybrids showed up very well without suffering like local varieties."

"I was well pleased with Hybrid Extra Early. It withstood the drought, had a strong deep root system, good stalk, and yielded better than common varieties. It was so much more profitable I will plant considerably more next year."—R. Teel, Warren Co., N. J.

WOOD'S HYBRID EARLY YELLOW

100 days. Our best hybrid for West Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. A cross between inbreds of Lancaster Surecrop and Early Leaming, with the same adaptation, but heavier yield, larger ears, deeper grain, and more storm and drought resistant. Usually two ears per stalk. It yielded 122 bushels per acre in a West Virginia Experiment Station test. In the New Jersey test it outyielded N. J. Certified varieties 22 to 36%. It outyielded Reid's Yellow Dent 45% in a Virginia test.

"It grew quickly, made a good crop in extremely dry weather on high dry mountain land, and stood like a rock in a storm that blew down my regular corn, yielding $\frac{1}{3}$ more."—J. M. Galloway, Lincoln Co., W. Va.

"It produced 110 bushels per acre, double my yield with other varieties."—L. Sample, Somerset Co., N. J.

"For several years it has outyielded all hybrids and local varieties in this section. It has hard, sound grain, and stood up when other varieties blew down."—F. P. Cassel, Montgomery Co., Pa.

"It made 160 bu. per acre, the best crop in my 12 years farming. It stood erect in a severe storm which flattened Leaming."—J. J. Kanack, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

"I was so well pleased and impressed with its wind resistance, low moisture content, excellent fodder and high shelling per cent, I will plant 40 acres next year."—E. Metzel, Middlesex Co., N. J.

IOWA 939, 100 Days—Medium tall. Single ear. Kernels medium long. Good early hybrid of wide adaptation to higher elevations in West Va., Md., and Western Pennsylvania, for grain or silage.

OHIO W-17, 100 Days—Similar to Iowa 939.

ILLINOIS 172, 100 Days—Medium short stalk, often two long ears. Same adaptation as Iowa 939.

U. S. 52, 110 Days—Tall stiff stalks, medium size, smooth ears. Deep grain. Adapted to lower West Va. and Southeast Penn.

U. S. 44, 111 Days—Medium tall. Adapted to lower West Va., Md., and Southeast Penn., for grain; or for ensilage farther north.

U. S. 13, 115 Days—Large ear, high yield. Tall, strong stalks. Same adaptation as U. S. 44.

KENTUCKY Y-102, 120 Days—Good yellow hybrid for Kentucky.

PRICES OF ALL HYBRID FIELD CORNS ON PAGE 54



"Wood's Hybrid Extra Early made a record yield. I advised everyone to plant it."—T. M. Elliott, Raleigh Co., W. Va.

"Wood's Hybrid Extra Early eared well, and made a splendid yield, fine for grain or fodder."—L. C. Moore, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

"I am so well pleased with Wood's Hybrid Extra Early and Hybrid Sweepstakes, I am planting twice as much this year."—R. E. Corbin, Grand Isle Co., Vt.

"Wood's Hybrid corns look strong and vigorous, yield well, and stand up better than local varieties."—Guelph Agricultural College, Canada.

"Wood's Hybrid Early Yellow is better adapted, more disease and storm resistant, has stronger stalks and roots, and yields well above other hybrids and local varieties."—G. D. Dutrow, Frederick Co., Md.

"In a dry season it produced 15 bushels per acre more than any corn ever made on my land, considerably outyielding hybrids from other sources."—A. M. Wood, Loudoun Co., Va.

"Wood's Hybrid Early Yellow and Hybrid White Dent look good in the field with tall strong stalks each with two large ears."—Md. Expt. Sta.



Strong upright stalks of Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent at Christmas, other corn was flat. It yielded so much better than my regular corn I wouldn't have enough cribs to house it if all my crop was hybrid."—Duke Robb, Caroline Co., Md.

WOOD'S HYBRID DENT CORNS

For Area Between Cotton and Corn Belts, or Early Feed in South

In the 1940 Chatham, Va., Experiment Station test all of Wood's Dent and Prolific Hybrids yielded about twice as much as the leading local corn, Reid's Yellow Dent. The Staunton, Va., Experiment Station reports: "All of Wood's Hybrids came through our 1940 test in fine shape. Hybrid White Dent made one good large ear per stalk. Hybrid Yellow Dent matured early with two ears per stalk. Hybrid Golden Dent produced mostly one large ear, but a very good yield. Hybrid Golden Prolific should yield best with two good ears per stalk."

Appomattox, Va., Experiment Sta.: "Wood's 3 dent and 3 prolific hybrids all yielded from 82 to 89 bushels per acre."

"All Wood's Hybrids stood the storms better than native corns, Hybrid Golden Dent and Hybrid Golden Prolific yielding much better. Hybrid Red Sweepstakes yielding very well. I do not hesitate to recommend them."—P. R. Jones, Chesterfield, Va., County Agent.

"All Wood's Hybrids stood up better against heavy wind than local corn. Hybrid Red Sweepstakes grew very large. Hybrid Yellow Dent and Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes made good ears and growth."—University of Virginia Experiment Farm.

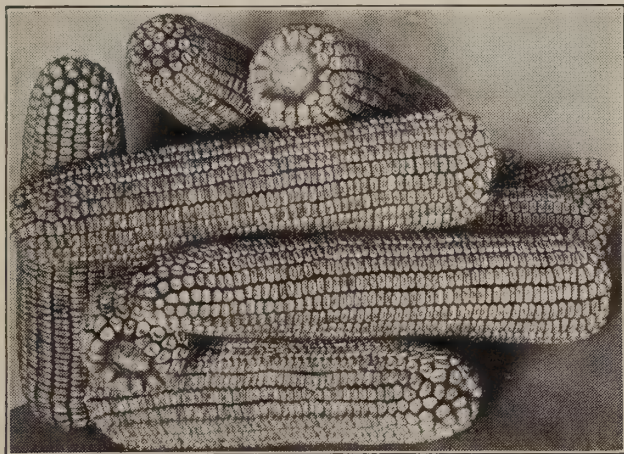
"Our tests prove Wood's Hybrid Golden Dent and Hybrid White Dent are good adapted hybrids."—A. B. Watts, Brunswick, Va., County Agent.

O. Buffaloe, County Agent, Anson, N. C.: "All Wood's Hybrids outyielded local corns 22% to 26%, resisting insects and drought better. It was the driest in 50 years, but the deep hybrid roots found moisture for growth and maturity. Hybrid Golden Dent outyielded the others. Hybrid Red Cob Prolific was the most drought resistant. 106 farmers witnessed this at 3 field meetings."

In the Clemson, S. C., test Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent considerably outyielded all white corns and made 24 to 53% more than any local yellow variety.



"Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent ears a foot long with deep closely wedged grain covering tip and butt. Made 205 bushel hampers per measured acre on land that had been in corn the past 7 years, and stood up in severe storms that blew down other corns so bad they could not be cut with a binder. My own variety only made 85 hampers."—W. G. Brokenbrough, Richmond Co., Va.



"Wood's Hybrid White Dent has no short unfilled ears, withstood wind storms, is well adapted and outyielded all corn ever grown on this farm."—A. Bottom, Prince Edward Co., Va.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE DENT 115 days. Large ear and high yielding white corn for the region between the Cotton and Corn Belts. A splendid early feed and roasting ear corn in the deep South; roasting ears in 80 days. Deep grain; good shuck protection. Bred from Wood's Improved White Dent, Southern Snowflake, and Boone County; similar appearance and adaptation, but more storm and drought resistant, higher yield and larger, sounder ears. It made the greatest increase yield over local corns of any white hybrid in a Virginia Experiment Station test. It outyielded many leading local corns in experiment station tests in Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi.

The following Virginia farmers attest to its superiority over leading local corns in yield, storm and drought resistance: George Evans, Campbell Co.; J. R. Wray, Henry Co.; Ralph Towler, Charlotte Co.; H. T. Harvey, Appomattox Co.; T. R. Marshall, Westmoreland Co.; D. H. Crosby, Essex County Agent, F. B. Grear, Wise Co.; and W. B. Ramsey, County Agent.

"It was not blown down like six local corns and outyielded them 48 to 50 bushels per acre; had longer shucks and was the most weevil resistant."—G. A. Muths, Mobile Co., Ala.

"On poor white sand it yielded 35% more than local corns did on much better land. It brought a big premium for milling corn. Ears a foot long."—J. E. Bryan, Wayne Co., N. C.

It yielded several times as much for J. Gilmer than his father made with ordinary corn and won first prize at the Greensboro, N. C., fair.

WOOD'S HYBRID YELLOW DENT 110 days. The improved hybrid for the Southern Mountain Region, Northern Virginia, Maryland, Del., Ky., Mo., and Okla. Excellent early feed corn farther South. Bred from Reids and Virginia Yellow Dent, Lancaster Surecrop and Leaming. Similar appearance, earliness and adaptation, but sounder ears, stronger stalks, higher yield and drought resistance. Short stocky stalks. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ closer in the row. It outyielded local corns 25% in the Perquimans, N. C., test.

The following farmers attest to its superiority over local corns in yield, storm and drought resistance: **North Carolina**—J. W. Hayes, Lenoir Co.; O. E. Evans, Craven County Agent. **Tennessee**—J. B. Miller, Montgomery Co. C. L. Liggett, Davidson Co., says: "Despite long hard rains interfering with cultivation, followed by severe drought, 30 acres made a wonderful yield while nearby corn crops failed." **Maryland**—J. T. C. Hopkins, Cecil Co.; A. I. Brumbaugh, and Ed Hollingsworth, Caroline Co. "It would have been the best investment I ever made if I had bought enough to plant my entire crop," says H. L. Sullivan, Caroline Co. "It would have paid me well to have paid \$25.00 per bushel for the seed. You did me a favor to sell it to me."—E. Tull, Caroline Co., Md.

Virginia—O. M. Carr, Clarke Co.; N. E. Revell, Northampton Co.; George Carter, Albemarle Co.; J. R. Lintner, Loudoun County Agent. "I planted it so close neighbors predicted a failure, yet it made 115 bushels per acre on land that never made over 30 before."—E. L. Bemiss, Chesterfield Co. "It made 90 bushels per acre to 55 for our other corn. Grown it 3 years. Highly pleased."—Lindon Farm, Culpeper Co., Va. "It withstood a bad hail storm. 12 acres yielded 1,080 bushels. Two ears per stalk."—A. E. Grant-ham, James City Co., Va. "We are well pleased with it. For 3 years it has outyielded our regular variety 25 bushels per acre."—Retreat Farm, Culpeper Co., Va.

WOOD'S HYBRID GOLDEN DENT 115 days. Large yielding yellow hybrid for Southern Piedmont Region and Tenn. Most weevil proof early feed corn in the Cotton Belt; ideal to fatten hogs, roasting ears in 82 days. Bred from Wood's Improved Golden Dent and Jarvis Golden Prolific. Similar appearance, adaptation and use, but better ears, stalks, roots and yield; large, flinty golden grain; long tight shuck; earlier, larger ears and grain than Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific; better on light land. Outyielded all local corns 24 to 61% in Wayne Co., N. C., test.



"Wood's Hybrid Golden Dent, an excellent hybrid, is the best corn for this section. Stood up 25% better in storms than local corns, more 2-ear stalks, deeper grain, less mouldy ears, ears well placed."—W. B. Ramsey, Smithfield, Va., County Agent.

Wood's Prolific Hybrid Corns

Bred in South 14 Years. Long Shucks. Weevil Resistant

Considerably Outyielded Local Varieties at Experiment Stations in 11 Southern States. The only commercial hybrids bred from Southern prolific corns, adapted to adverse Southern conditions, resistant to weevil, drought, heat and storms. We have breeding stations in 6 Southern states. **E. C. Blair, N. C. Extension Agronomist, says:** "All Wood's Hybrids yield well and look better than local varieties in more than 100 North Carolina tests. Hybrid Golden Prolific made the best average yield 2 years." Made 124.5 bu. per acre in Swannanoa test. "Despite a bad season, wind and drought, it made twice as much as my regular corn."—J. L. Skinner, Sec.-Treas., N. C. Assoc. of County Commissioners. "It made 101.5 bu. per acre and won Alamance County Fair prize."—T. L. Lloyd.

Mississippi Delta Experiment Station: "Compared to northern hybrids, planters will get more satisfactory corn by growing Wood's Prolific Hybrids which are outstandingly weevil resistant, stand up well, have satisfactory shuck protection and yields. I saw no damaged kernels in them despite extremely wet season. For 2 years Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific made the highest average yield of any hybrid or variety at all seven Miss. state experiment stations." "It made over 100 bushels on 1 1/4 acres."—H. Bush, Harrison Co., Miss.



Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific made 156.7 bushels per acre, North Carolina 4-H record, winning \$100.00 prize for McRoy Gore, Columbus Co. It made over 120 bushels per acre, officially checked, in 6 other N. C. counties, including Shelby Co. record for R. H. Russell. In a terrific drought it made 125 bu. per acre for Ben Black, Cabarrus Co. Despite extra cost of hybrid seed his total cost to produce this crop was 14 cents per bushel.

WOOD'S HYBRID GOLDEN PROLIFIC 120 days. Consistently outyields other yellow corns in experiment station tests throughout the Cotton Belt. The most prolific and weevil proof yellow hybrid. Long, tight shuck. Resistant to heat, drought and hurricanes. Matures early, before late summer drought. Bred from highest yielding Southern yellow corns: Indian Chief, Jarvis, Good's and Wood's Golden Prolific.

Virginia, 1939, Expt. Sta. tests: It made 26.9 bushels per acre more than local corn at Williamsburg and 22.6 bu. increase at Chatham, greatest increase of any of the 64 hybrids tested. "It's the best I ever grew, 2 ears per stalk, 85 bu. per acre without fertilizer. Corn Belt hybrids were too early, one ear per stalk, poor yields."—R. A. Harris, Powhatan Co.

South Carolina: It holds the record corn yield for all experiment station tests. Highest for 5 years at Summerville. Best yellow corn at Florence. In 1940 Clemson test it considerably outyielded all white corns and made 25% to 30.7% more than local yellow corns. "Grown it 4 years. In a severe drought it made 850 bushels on 10 acres; has gone over 100 bu. per acre. Won't blow down like other corns."—C. W. Bauknight, Oconee Co. "30 acres outyielded all other corns 50% under same conditions."—J. W. Cook, Barnwell Co.

Alabama: It made the highest average yield of any corn in tests at the 8 experiment stations. "10 bushels planted on 120 acres made 6,000 bushels of the finest quality, beautiful eared corn. Much of it 75 to 100 bushels per acre."—Dr. T. M. Martin, Dallas Co.

North Florida Expt. Sta.: It outyielded all popular yellow varieties. Highly recommended for hogs. "It proved very satisfactory. Will plant more next year."—H. Holmes, Jefferson Co., Fla.

Calhoun, Louisiana Expt. Sta.: 1939 test, it had the highest per cent grain and yielded 44% more than Calhoun Red Cob and 51% more than Hastings Prolific, the leading local varieties. **Northeast La. Expt. Sta.:** In 1940, despite continued rains and storms, all 3 Wood's Prolific Hybrids yielded very well; good quality; practically no lodging or spoiled corn. They considerably outyielded local varieties in both Calhoun and Northeast La. 1939 tests.



Wood's Hybrid Red Cob Prolific usually has 3 large sound ears per stalk. Deep white grain, closely set, small red cob.

WOOD'S HYBRID RED COB PROLIFIC 130 days. Highest yielding red cob white prolific corn in the South, more drought and storm resistant, higher shelling per cent. It inherits prolificacy, long tight shucks, sound, flinty grain and resistance to weevil from Whatley's Prolific, leading Georgia, Florida and Alabama variety; Douthit's Prolific, a principal South Carolina variety; Tennessee Red Cob and Neal's Paymaster, leading Tennessee and Miss. corns. Widest adaptation of any Southern hybrid. In 1940 it outyielded all varieties at the North Florida experiment station, made the highest yield in 2 North Carolina Coastal Plain tests, and outyielded all white corns in the Clemson, S. C., tests. "Its big heavy strong stalks withstood severe storms much better than other corns. It has the longest hardest grain, no weevil damage, and twice as many large sound ears per stalk as our leading local variety."—W. H. Pressly County Agent, Allendale Co., S. C.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE PROLIFIC 125 days. The preferred weevil resistant, white cob, white prolific corn in the Cotton Belt. Outyielded Whatley's Prolific and other leading varieties in Alabama, Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and other Southern experiment stations. Bred from Wood's Dixie, Latham's Double, Hastings and Mosby's Prolific, same adaptation, but better ears, shuck protection, stalks, roots and yield. "It thrives better on medium soils, outyielding our best local corn 39%; stronger roots and stalk."—O. E. Evans, County Agent, Craven, N. C. "It grew 5 weeks in steady rain without cultivation, stood 3 weeks in flood water up to the ears without rotting, then dried out and matured a record yield of excellent feed corn; 15 acres filled both cribs; the only crop in this Alabama River flood area to make any ears fit for feed. All my neighbors will plant it next year."—J. B. Wells, Dallas Co., Ala. W. E. Beard, Monroe Co., Ark., planted 1/2 peck and harvested 130 bushels. A western hybrid only made 50 bu. on the same average sandy land.



Wood's Hybrid White Prolific. Two 12-inch ears per stalk.

PRICES

All Hybrid Field Corn. Postpaid, quart 50c; 1/2 pk. \$1.25; peck \$2.15; 1/2 bu. \$3.85. Not postpaid, 1/2 pk. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; 1/2 bu. \$3.15; bushel \$5.75, 5-bu. lots \$5.50.

ENSILAGE CORN

Wood's Mammoth is the best ensilage corn for the deep South. Between the cotton and corn belts Wood's Hybrid Red Sweepstakes is preferred. In the mountains, corn belt and Northeast Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes is our choice. A flood destroyed most of the Pamunkey, Eureka and Blue Ridge crops. In ordering these, name a substitute to ship if stocks are exhausted. We suggest Wood's Old Virginia Ensilage, a good, reliable, inexpensive variety.

Wood's Mammoth Ensilage 120 days. White or Yellow strains. A large heavy yielding silage corn for the South. Outyielded other varieties 3 years in experiment station tests, 35 to 50% more than 24 other corns in one test. Made a record yield of 36.3 tons of silage per acre in another test—double the average yield of 79 other varieties; was 1 to 5 feet taller; had 4 to 9 more leaves per plant; leaves averaged 46.5 inches long, and not a single stalk broke down, when 5 to 15% of the others lodged. Heavy grain producer, large ears, deep grain, high feeding value. Requires $\frac{1}{3}$ less acres to fill your silos.

Wood's Old Virginia Ensilage

110 days to silage. Recommended by the Va. Expt. Sta. Heavy yield of silage and grain. High feeding value. Leafy, stocky, compact, easy to harvest; large white ears; deep grain; good for silage or husking. "It made the best ensilage we ever had,"—G. H. June, Huron Co., Ohio.

BIG GOLDEN ENSILAGE—116 days. Heavy yield of silage and grain, rich feeding value. Large ears, deep, golden grain.

IMPROVED LEAMING ENSILAGE—110 days. Inexpensive. Our strain outyielded western grown seed 40% in northern tests.

RED COB ENSILAGE—115 days. Tall leafy stalk, large ear, deep grain.



"WOOD'S MAMMOTH ENSILAGE on poor broken down land made the finest crop of silage we ever grew. 2½ acres filled a 70-ton silo that used to require 6 to 10 acres. Some stalks were 20 feet tall with two ears, each over a foot long, and half again as heavy as other corn, with more ears to fodder. Its long roots and strong stalks enabled it to withstand a severe storm."—J. P. Fitzgerald, Nottoway Co., Va.

Wood's Hybrid Red Sweepstakes

110 days to silage. In Middle Atlantic and Central States it produces the maximum yield per acre of silage, grain, protein, vitamins and feeding value. Quick vigorous growth. 100% of its tall, thick, stocky stalks stood up in a storm last summer that blew other varieties down as much as 50%. Its wide leaves are close together and stay green after the ears ripen. Two big ears per stalk, large red grains. Stalks usually weigh a fourth more than equally tall stalks of other varieties, with more grain and feeding value. A cross between inbreds of Pamunkey and West Branch Sweepstakes, it has outyielded other ensilage varieties and hybrids in experiment station tests in practically every eastern state, producing 29.3 tons of silage per acre in one test, 60% more than leading local ensilage varieties. It outyielded the leading local variety and 37 hybrids in a Newark, Del., test, had no barren stalks, and 99% sound corn.



This State Bulletin picture shows why more WOOD'S ENSILAGE CORN is used than from any other grower. Lots 3 and 4 are WOOD'S. 1 and 2 same variety from other sources.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES—104 days. Early ensilage corn for the northeast. Red grain; long, large ears. In a Mass. test our strain made 22 tons per acre, 26% more than ordinary West Branch. In the N. Y. test it was taller and better eared than other strains.

YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES—108 days. Largest, broadest grain of any yellow corn. Large ears 12 inches long, golden color. Averaged 23 tons per acre in N. Y. tests, 16 bus. more grain than Eureka.



Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes (left row), compared to a good variety. "It made a fine stalk yielding much more grain than Reid's Yellow Dent,"—G. B. Allison, Rockbridge, Va., County Agent.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes

100 days. The best ensilage corn where seasons are short, or where part is left for husking. A cross between inbreds of the best early husking corns and Yellow Sweepstakes. It produces considerably more grain and silage than standard ensilage varieties and has much stronger stalks. Virginia Expt. Station says: "It gave one of the highest grain yields of the 60 hybrids tested. Higher percentage of grain to fodder. Stood up better in storms, often worth the increased cost of seed in the saving at harvest."

D. H. Kuhn, Hardy Co., W. Va.: "It was a good success, the finest of all corn grown in our valley." B. H. Allen, Burlington Co., N. J.: "It surpassed any corn I ever planted and was more resistant to corn borer. The stalks and ears were very large, foliage thick, and started right at the ground." Connecticut Expt. Sta.: "It yielded 98.9 bushels of grain and 30 tons of green silage per acre, near the record yield here, averaging 40% more grain and 35% more silage than other ensilage corns."

WOOD'S PAMUNKEY ENSILAGE—115 days. Averaged 23 tons per acre for 6 years in 9 state tests. Strong roots, large sturdy stalks. Stands up when shorter corns blow down. "For 3 years it yielded more than any other corn. 8 acres fills a large silo; 16 feet tall; stalks big around as an ear of corn. Two large ears per stalk. Broad, sound grain."—M. B. Smith, Spartanburg Co., S. C.

WOOD'S EUREKA ENSILAGE—115 days. Our strain made larger ears, more grain and 20% more silage than other Virginia Eureka in Mass. state test, and 22 tons per acre to 13 for other Eureka in Connecticut tests.

WOOD'S EARLY EUREKA—105 days. 10 days earlier than Eureka; yields as much silage and more ears. Deeper grain.

WOOD'S BLUE RIDGE ENSILAGE—105 days. Grown on a Blue Ridge farm that produced this original strain for generations. Broad large grain; early. Makes lots of grain in the silage. Compact, easy to put through the cutter-box.

PRICES Bus. Plants 5 Acres

	BY MAIL POSTPAID
	½ Peck Peck ½-Bus.
Hybrid Sweepstakes, Red or Yellow.	\$1.10...\$1.90...\$3.35
Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage.....	.90... 1.40... 2.45
Early Eureka Ensilage.....	.80... 1.25... 2.20
Eureka and Blue Ridge.....	.85... 1.35... 2.35
Old Virginia and Imp. Leaming Ens..	.70... 1.05... 1.75
All other Wood's Ensilage Varieties..	.75... 1.15... 2.00

F. O. B. RICHMOND

Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus.
\$1.50...	\$2.65...	\$4.75...	\$4.50
1.00...	1.75...	3.15...	3.00
.85...	1.50...	2.65...	2.50
.95...	1.65...	3.00...	2.85
.65...	1.05...	1.90...	1.75
.75...	1.30...	2.25...	2.10

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN PROLIFIC CORNS

Ears Hand Selected Tipped and Butted

Germinations 90 to 100%. Wood's Seed Corn is renowned as the finest that can be grown. We grow 10,000 acres annually, each variety in the correct locality to insure adaptation, and isolated to prevent crossing. Our pedigree seed stocks are the best that can be gotten, either bred by us or secured each year from the original breeder regardless of cost. The maturity dates listed here are based on our tests, but vary in different seasons and localities.

CERTIFIED FIELD CORNS

We offer certified seed of all varieties marked *. These were field and bin inspected by the Virginia or North Carolina Crop Improvement Associations and carry official certified tags. State tests show that certified seed corns yield larger and better quality crops than uncertified. The additional cost of 3c or 4c an acre to plant certified strains will pay you back in dollars at harvest time.

What Variety of Corn to Plant in the South

You will get highest yields from Wood's Hybrid Corns. If you don't plant Hybrid corns, plant:

- For Extra Early Feed and Roasting Ears**—Clarage, Iowa Silver King, and 90-Day Golden Flint.
- For Early Feed**—Southern Snowflake, Strawberry, Wood's Improved Golden Dent and Oklahoma Silvermine.
- For Main Crop**—Wood's Golden Prolific and Wood's Dixie.
- For Florida**—Florident, White or Yellow Tuxpan.
- For Late Planting**—Mexican June.



Wood's Golden Prolific Matures in 120 days; 9 feet tall. **A yellow corn that yields as well as the best white variety under the most adverse southern conditions.** The most prolific of all yellow corns, usually having two big beautiful ears on each stalk. Ears have 14 to 16 rows of large, long, flinty grain; deep golden color; small cob. 63 pounds of ear corn shell out 56 pounds of grain. Ears are protected from worms by a long, tight, thick shuck extending nearly two inches beyond the end of the ear. It does well on nearly any type of soil. Except for its own hybrid strain, it has consistently made highest yields of any yellow corn in southern experiment station tests, holding the record in Virginia (93 bushels per acre), and Carolina. It out-yielded Jarvis.

***Jarvis Golden Prolific** Our Improved Strain has won most prizes for Yellow corn in North Carolina. Matures in 120 days. One or two medium size ears per stalk. White cob; flinty, sound, medium dent; medium early. Adapted to Piedmont and mountains. Good for early feed or hogging down in the deep South.

INDIAN CHIEF—123 days. Heavy yielding southern yellow corn.

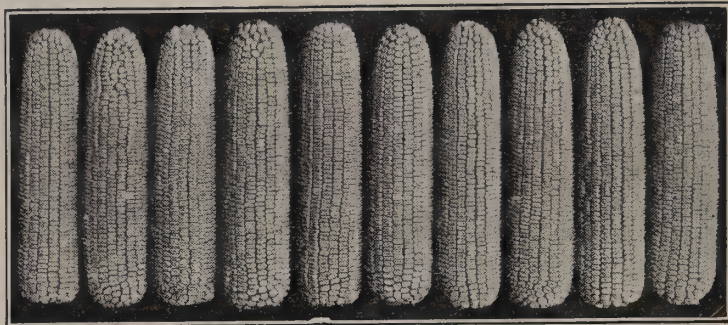
YELLOW HASTINGS PROLIFIC—133 days. Yellow strain of Hastings.

YELLOW TUXPAN—135 days. Yellow strain of Tuxpan.

CUBAN or NASSAU FLINT—128 days. Yellow weevil proof corn.



***Wood's Improved Golden Dent** Matures in 121 days; 8½ feet tall. **The most popular early feed and roasting ear corn in the South.** The most beautiful of all corns either shelled or on the ear; very sound ears 9 to 10 inches long, with 14 to 16 rows of large, deep grain; golden color. Earliest, with flinty, weevil-resistant grain and long protecting shuck, short, stocky stalk and deep root system. Excellent for hogging down and for planting after early potatoes.



***Wood's Dixie** Matures in 124 days; delicious roasting ears in 88 days; 9 feet tall. Shorter, stronger stalk than most prolific corns. It makes two large, sound ears on each stalk; larger than most other prolific corns, 8 to 9 inches; 16 rows of broad, deep, flinty, white grain on a small white cob; ears are protected by a long shuck extending nearly 2 inches beyond the tip; 64 pounds of ears shell out 56 pounds of grain; resistant to smut and root rot. Can be planted later than other prolific corns, avoiding wire-worm damage. **One of the heaviest yielding corns.** It has a long record of high yields at state experiment stations throughout the South.

***Wood's Improved White Dent** Matures in 121 days; roasting ears in 88 days; 9½ feet tall. **Has record for yields at the Virginia Experiment Station.** Adapted to a wide range of soils, climates and uses. Popular in the South for roasting ears; its large ears bring top prices. Beautiful sound ears, 10 to 11 inches long, 18 straight rows of large, deep grain set close on a white cob; ears well protected by a long shuck. Strong, vigorous stalk and root.

Wood's Southern Snowflake Matures in 117 days; roasting ears in 81 days; 9 feet tall. A big yielding early roasting ear corn, that if left to mature yields as well as most field corns. For years we selected strong, vigorous stalks bearing two large ears, 8 to 9 inches long, sound, with 16 rows of large, deep grains on a small white cob. Does well on all soils. Florida Exp. Station: "As much Wood's Southern Snowflake is planted in Florida as all other roasting ear corns combined. Its long twisted shuck protects the ears from worms. It yielded 5,000 pounds of roasting ears per acre, the highest of 31 leading varieties tested; 80 per cent of the stalks had two big ears, a pound each."

***Latham's Double** 126 days; 9½ feet tall. **Grown under supervision of the Crop Imp. Ass., on the finest corn land in Eastern Carolina, estimated to yield 100 bushels per acre.** Every stalk with two big sound ears; 16 rows of deep white grain on a small white cob; shuck extends two inches beyond the tip; large strong stalks, good root system and no root rot or smut.

Mexican June Matures in 110 days; roasting ears in 80 days; 9 feet tall. **A splendid corn for late planting as it thrives in tropical heat and withstands droughts and hurricanes.** Mixed white and blue grains. Strong deep root; stocky stalk; strong, tight, thick shuck protecting the ears. Large ears, 16 close fitting rows of flinty, large, broad grain. Medium cob; weevil-resistant, 60% of the stalks have two ears.

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC—130 days; 8½ feet tall. We paid the breeder making highest yields at the Alabama Exp. Station a high price to field select our seed from stalks with three big sound ears. Long, tight shuck; 16 rows of large, deep, flinty grain; small white cob; short, stocky stalk; storm-resistant.

HASTING'S PROLIFIC—133 days; 10 feet tall. **Most prolific corn; 2 to 6 small sound ears per stalk; 6 to 7 inches long; 14 rows of small, deep, flinty white grain on a small white cob.** Shuck extends 2 inches beyond end of ear. Large, heavy stalk. Excellent for ensilage. High yield on heavy soil with abundant moisture.

TENNESSEE RED COB or NEAL'S PAYMASTER—122 days; roasting ears in 90 days; 9½ feet tall; usually two 9-inch ears to stalk, 16 rows of extra deep white grain; 64 pounds of ears shell out 56 pounds of grain.

DOUTHITT'S PROLIFIC—Matures in 126 days; roasting ears in 91 days; 9 feet tall. **High yielding corn on sandy soil in South Carolina.** Small, deep white grain closely set on a small red cob. Our supply came from the original breeder.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC—134 days; 10 feet tall. **White grain on small red cob.** Large, vigorous stalk; deep, strong root. 2 to 4 ears per stalk 7 inches long. Flinty, narrow deep grain; 67 lbs. ears shells out 56 lbs. grain. Ears protected by a thick, tight shuck.

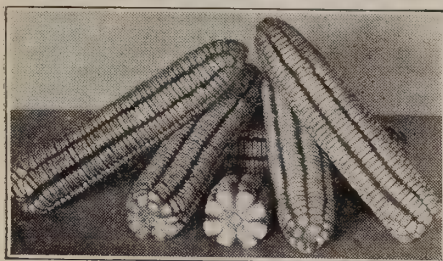
FLORIDENT—132 days. Cross between Whatley's and Florida Flint made at Fla. Expt. Station. Heaviest yielding and most weevil resistant white variety for Florida. Small red cob.

FLORIDA FLINT—130 days. Our seed came from the Florida Exp. Station. Deep, white, flinty grain; white cob. Weevil-resistant.

TUXPAN—135 days. Strong stalk; deep roots; extra long, tight shuck. Heavy yielding weevil resistant white corn for the deep South.

KNIGHTON LITTLE COB FLINT—126 days. For deep South.

WOOD'S EARLY CORNS



Hickory King Matures in 115 days; roasting ears in 85 days; 8½ feet tall. The most dependable corn for poor land or when growing conditions are adverse. Shuck extends two inches beyond the end of ear. Our improved stock is the pure eight-rowed strain and has made the highest yield every year in the North Carolina poor-land test. Popular in the mountain sections and for early feed and roasting ears throughout the South.

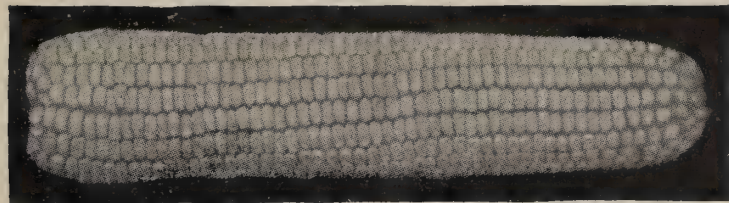
Wood's Early Snowflake Matures in 105 days; roasting ears in 79 days. Deep white grain on small white cob. One of our best white husking varieties for mountains or the North or for early feed and roasting ears in the northern part of the cotton belt. Similar to Southern Snowflake (page 56) but is 12 days earlier and has larger ears. Southern Snowflake is better in the deep South.

***Boone County** Our strain has won most of the prizes for white corn in Virginia corn shows. Ky. Exp. Sta.: "Your Boone did very well indeed, outyielding local Boone five bushels per acre." It has magnificent heavy ears 10 to 11 inches long, with 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain closely wedged on a white cob. Heavy yield on good soils in the Piedmont and Valley.

Iowa Grown Silver King Extra early, heavy yielding white corn. Matures in 90 days; delicious roasting ears in 63 days. Far northern-grown seed gets roasting ears on the market earlier, bringing a better price. An ideal field corn for mountains, where it has stood at the top in yield tests. Excellent for early feed in the South. Large, long ears; 16 rows of deep grain on a small cob; small, stocky stalk; drought-resistant. Good on poor or rich land.

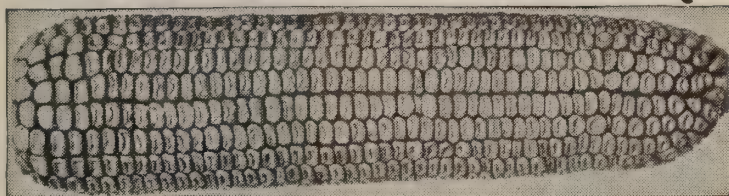
Iowa Silvermine Matures in 106 days; roasting ears in 80 days; 8 feet tall. Heavy yielding white corn for high altitudes or early feed and roasting ears in the South. Good poor land corn. Drought resistant, large ears, deep grain. Resembles Boone County, but 12 days earlier, and sounder ear.

***Oklahoma Silvermine** One of the largest eared, soundest and heaviest yielding white corns ever developed in the South. Matures in 123 days; roasting ears in 89 days; resistant to adverse southern conditions.



40 acres of **Wood's Oklahoma Silvermine** yielded 2,500 bus., 20% more than my regular corn. Wonderful shuck protection. Very heavy ears 11 to 12 inches long. Very deep, large grain; small cob. Extremely sound, no rotten corn. Strong, stocky stalks.—A. R. Piercy, Powhatan Co., Va.

WOODBURN WHITE DENT—122 days. Large ear, stalk and yield.



***Reid's Yellow Dent** 118 days; 8½ feet tall. Won more championships than any other corn; sweepstakes at the Chicago International, and nearly every year in the Virginia and Maryland corn shows; took Gold Medal for yielding over 100 bushels per acre. It has a large, beautiful, show type ear, 10½ ins. long; 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain, closely wedged on a red cob. Tip and butt completely covered.

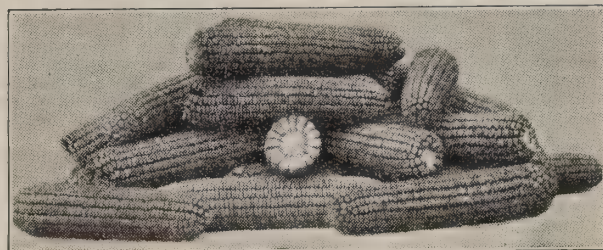
PRICE All Uncertified Corns: By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00. Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 75c; ½ bus. \$1.30; bus. \$2.25; 5-bus. lots \$2.10 per bus.

All Certified Corns (Marked *): By mail postpaid, ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15. Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 85c; ½ bus. \$1.40; bus. \$2.50; 5-bus. lots \$2.35 per bus.



SEMESAN, JR. increased this crop 21.3 bus. per acre. Treat your seed corn with it. Allows earlier planting, increases germination and stands 5 to 25%, produces sturdier, healthier plants, controls seedling blight and root rot and materially increases the yield. 1½ ozs. treats a bus. Postpaid, 1½ ozs. 20c; 1 lb. 90c. Not postpaid, 1½ ozs. 15c.

Wood's seed corn treated 20c bu. extra. Hybrid corn treated free.



Clarage Early Yellow Matures in 99 days; roasting ears in 75 days; 7½ feet tall. Grown in the mountains of West Virginia. Ideal for short seasons. Ears 8 inches long; 16 rows; small cob. Half the stalks have two ears. Stalks are short, stocky, storm-resistant. Adapted to any soil; on rich land plant close in the row. Made 1,760 bushels on ten acres. Virginia Coastal Expt. Station: "Clarage is ideal for early feed, hogging down or roasting ears."

Strawberry Matures in 111 days; roasting ears in 80 days. Genuine strain. Large deep sound grain, copper colored outside and white inside. Popular in the South for roasting ears, early feed, and snow white corn meal in the summer when old corn is used up. Long tight shuck. Resistant to weevil, ear worms, heat and drought. The South Carolina Experiment Station says: "It is extremely early, produces good heavy ears on a small strong stalk and is excellent for fattening hogs for early market."

Virginia Yellow Dent Matures in 122 days; roasting ears in 86 days; 9 feet tall. Makes one of the largest ears of any yellow corn, 10 to 11 inches long, with 18 straight rows of medium sized closely fitting grain; butt and tip well covered with grain; medium cob; sturdy stalk. A fine corn for planting after potatoes. One of the heaviest yielding yellow corns on medium to rich soil. It made the highest yield in the Appomattox, Va., eight-year test.

Improved Leaming Matures in 111 days. Roasting ears in 82 days; 8½ feet tall. Popular for early ensilage in the North and early feed and roasting ears in the South. Yellow ears 9 inches long, rough dent; 16 to 18 rows of deep grain closely set; small red cob; adapted to any type of soil. Our improved strain averaged 62 bushels of grain and 14 tons of silage, to 55 bus. and 10 tons for ordinary Leaming.

WOODBURN YELLOW—One of the earliest heavy yielding corns. Matures in 104 days; 8½ feet tall. Large, beautiful, show type ears 9 to 10 inches long, 16 rows; deep, rich orange-colored grain. Roasting ears in 79 days.

LANCASTER SURECROP—Matures in 113 days; roasting ears in 83 days. Tremendous yields of grain or silage in a short season. Largest ear of any early corn, a foot long. Reddish-yellow grain.

WOOD'S 90-DAY 8-ROW GOLDEN FLINT—Roasting ears in 65 days; 13 inches long. Strong, vigorous stalk 8 feet tall. For high altitudes or early planting in South. Grows in cold, damp weather that kills dent corns. Can plant 10 days earlier.

LONGFELLOW 8 Row Yellow Flint—97 day northern husking corn.

CANADA Early Yellow Dent—90 day northern husking corn.

SMOKY DENT or Red Robin—93 day, broad white cap, red grain.

BLOODY BUTCHER—95 day northern field corn, deep red grain.

WHITE CAP YELLOW—95 day northern mountain corn; deep grain.

EARLY BUTLER—95 day reddish yellow northern field corn.

CORNELL II—90 day, earliest yellow dent in the far North.

PRIDE of the NORTH—95 day yellow northern field or silage corn.

GOLDMINE—99 day; early feed in South; roasting ears 75 days.

Wood's Quail Planting Mixture



Plant it to produce permanent year round feed for partridges, wild turkeys, pheasants, doves, etc. Also to cut down the feed bill of domestic fowls. For quail plant in long strips next to cover (to attract and multiply coveys); for turkeys and pheasants larger strips or patches; for doves, one to two-acre plots. The mixture includes practically all cultivated crops relished by game birds for quick growth and to keep them in plump, vigorous condition. Composed of sesbania, bene, Florida beggarweed, brown top and Tennessee millet, alyce clover, sericea and Korean lespedezas, cow peas, laredo soy beans, shallu, kaffir corn, sudan grass, sorghum and buckwheat. Sow 15 lbs. per acre in cultivated rows, or 30 lbs. broadcast after the ground warms in early summer. Apply 300 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S STANDARD 4-12-4 FERTILIZER. Will reseed itself, furnishing a permanent growth, but it is better to disk, harrow and sow every year. The legumes in this mixture will enrich the soil. Richard Eppes, Martin Co., N. C., says: "It is the finest seed for partridges. I planted it in long strips near cover and it attracted and multiplied twice as many coveys as I ever had before. I will plant it every season."

W. H. Budd, Montgomery Co., Md., says: "Heavy snow starved most of the quail in my section, but Wood's Quail Planting Mixture, dropped in the snow, fed my birds all winter. I counted 19 coveys in a 20-foot strip 1,100 feet long."

Kress Plantation: Beaufort Co., S. C., says: "Wood's Quail Planting Mixture has done extremely well. We intend using a lot of it in our bird gardens next year."

Virginia Superintendent of Game Propagation says: "Any farm can be economically stocked with quail, wild turkey and other game birds if suitable food in variety and abundance is furnished adjacent to nesting and protective cover. Food patches planted in open fields more than 100 feet from cover are little used by quail. Farms so intensively cultivated or pastured that there is no cover, or farms with ample cover, but no food, cannot have quail. Planting only one crop like cow peas will not establish a permanent covey range. A mixture of several kinds of foods to furnish year round nourishment is necessary. Planting long strips, 10 to 40 feet wide beside woods, branch or fence rows will furnish food and cover for many more coveys than planting the same area in one or two-acre plots every half mile or so.

On large areas plant a network of cultivated strips; disk and broadcast the quail planting mixture and cover lightly with a harrow; or plant in rows as close as possible and cultivate once or twice. Apply fertilizer. Plant also in several of the outside rows of a cultivated crop, like corn, cotton, etc., either when the crop is planted or laid by. In early spring broadcast on small grain and harrow in lightly. Let brush and thickets grow alongside. When brush is cut leave it on the ground for cover. Spread old straw or other fodder on top of seed on poor, barren ground."

Bene —Produces an enormous amount of nutritious fattening seeds loved by game birds and poultry. It made 975 lbs. of seed per acre in a Georgia planting. Adapted to most all soils, produces an upright growth about 5 feet tall, covered in the fall with long okra-like pods. These gradually open all winter, dropping the seeds which attract quail and other game birds. Drill 5 lbs. per acre in 2½ to 3-foot rows and cultivate; or broadcast 15 lbs. per acre.

Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food —Attracts quail, turkeys, doves and game birds to your farm by scattering it regularly near brush or other cover during cold months when food is scarce. Our formula was prepared by a high authority on game bird feeding. Composed of cracked grain and seed they love.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT —A good summer poor land or soil improving crop to smother weeds, or for bees. No grain crop can be grown easier or in less time, maturing in two months. Its flour makes delicious cakes. June through August broadcast 50 lbs. per acre.



Tennessee German Millet

SESBANIA

Excellent for quail, duck marshes, and soil improving. It produced an abundance of seed in the Georgia 5-year test, 1,166 lbs. per acre in one test. **GAME BIRDS** are attracted from a distance by the seed which remains on the ground all winter without decaying. It makes a tall upright growth with long, slender leaves, furnishing good bird cover. Every farmer who likes bird hunting and every game preserve should plant it, preferably in rich bottoms. Broadcast 25 lbs. per acre from April to July. Does well on any soil, wet or dry. Plant only scarified seed. Ours is of the highest quality and scarified. **Be sure to inoculate.**

SOIL IMPROVING. It produces an immense amount of humus rich in nitrogen for building up waste land. Sown at the last cultivation of corn, cotton, etc., it grows 6 to 7 feet tall in 8 to 10 weeks. Roots have heavy nodule formations. Stalks decay readily. Popular with truck growers.

FLORIDA BEGGAR WEED

Produces a large quantity of rich nourishing seeds that remain on the bush or ground all winter without decaying, and is relished by game birds. Makes an upright growth, 6 to 7 feet tall, furnishing ideal cover for birds. Excellent for hay or pasture; relished by livestock. It averaged over 7 tons of hay per acre in the 5-year Georgia test; rich in protein and more fattening than alfalfa or cow peas. A wonderful nitrogen gathering soil builder, thriving well on thin, sandy land and pine barrens. A fine legume cover crop for orchards. Resistant to wilt; does not require lime. Sow after frost 3 to 5 lbs. per acre in 3-foot drills or 12 to 15 lbs. broadcast. **Inoculate.**

TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET

Big head, large yielding type. Makes a bumper crop of easily cured hay in 60 days. Our seed is Tennessee grown. We have tested German millets grown in other states but none is equal to Tennessee seed in growth or quality; they usually have very small woody stalks, unsuitable for hay. One of the easiest grown summer catch crops when feed is short. It smothers out weeds, leaving ground in fine condition for fall crops. Drill 50 lbs. per acre on harrowed wheat or oat land from May through July. Apply 300 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S STANDARD 4-12-4 FERTILIZER. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and poor quality hay. Broadcasting 25 lbs. with a bushel of cow peas produces a higher yield of more nutritious hay and is better for the land. Cut when the millet blooms. After that woody fibre forms, making the hay coarse and unpalatable.

PEARL OR CATTAIL MILLET

Grows 10 to 12 feet tall. For greatest amount of nutritious green feed or hay cut at 3 to 4 feet. Stools out luxuriantly; gives 3 or 4 cuttings a season, growing till frost. It does well even on poor land and in dry seasons. All stock eat it greedily and flourish on it. **Plant 8 lbs. per acre in 3-foot drills when land is warm, near the feeding lot and cut some daily.**

BROWN TOP MILLET

Seed relished by quail and turkeys. Excellent bird cover. Will draw doves for many miles. Similar to Tennessee millet, but is taller, has larger heads, and produces more seed, hay and grazing. Can be grazed constantly in dry summers, starting when 3 or 4 inches tall, one plant stooling out about 30 stems and is relished by poultry and all livestock. Furnishes more hay than Sudan grass, equal to timothy in feeding value, allows several cuttings, yielding 5 or 6 tons per acre. Broadcast 20 lbs. per acre from April to July.

All the seeds offered on this page can be sown with one of the seed sowers offered on page 75.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet

	F. O. B. Richmond		
	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
	Not Postpaid	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Tennessee German Millet.....	8c.....	6c.....	5½c
Hog Millet or Proso.....	6c.....	4½c.....	4c
Pearl or Cattail Millet.....	10c.....	8c.....	7c
Brown Top Millet.....	13c.....	11c.....	10c
Bene.....	20c.....	18c.....	17c
Florida Beggar Weed.....	40c.....	38c.....	37c
Sesbania Scarified.....	10c.....	8c.....	7½c
Wood's Quail Planting Mixture.....	10c.....	8c.....	7½c
Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food.....	5c.....	4c.....	3½c
Japanese Buckwheat.....	5c.....	3c.....	2¾c

BY MAIL POSTPAID				
	Pound	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
20c...	\$.65...	\$1.15...	\$2.15...	\$4.15
20c...	.55c...	.95...	1.80...	3.40
25c...	.75...	1.35...	2.65...	5.15
25c...	.90...	1.65...	3.40...	6.65
35c...	1.25...	2.35...	5.15...	10.15
55c...	2.25...	4.35...	10.15...	20.15
25c...	.75...	1.35...	2.65...	5.15
25c...	.75...	1.35...	2.65...	5.15
20c...	.50...	.85...	1.65...	3.15
20c...	.50...	.85...	1.40...	2.65

SORGHUMS

Heat and Drought Resistant. Excellent Feed Crops for the South or for Syrup

PLANT 10 lbs. per acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows, and cultivate. Plant 2 weeks later than corn. Adapted to any well-drained corn land. Apply 400 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S STANDARD GRAIN FERTILIZER. Cut or pasture after the flowering stage is passed. Makes a better balanced ration when 15 lbs. per acre is broadcast with $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of soybeans and 1 bushel of cowpeas. Our seed is of highest germination and free of Johnson grass.

Early Orange Cane —Makes a taller and more leafy growth than other forage sorghums. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after cutting. Orange Cane is particularly recommended for early plantings in Virginia and general plantings in the Southern States. Will make a larger growth and more saccharine content than Amber Cane.

Early Amber Cane —One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early, it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. A good catch crop when feed is short because of its quick growth.

SYRUP SORGHUMS

CUT just before the head ripens. Strip off the leaves, cut off heads, press out the juice and boil down. Dry the heads and thresh out the seed. It sells readily. Bushel weighs 50 lbs. C. E. Edwards, King & Queen Co., Va., says: "I made 384 gallons of syrup on two acres with **Wood's Sugar Drip**. No other variety could have produced such a fine crop."

Sugar Drip Sorghum —Since we introduced this variety several years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. Particularly well adapted for Virginia, the Piedmont and mountain sections of the Carolinas and states North and West.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane —The tallest and heaviest producing syrup sorghum, frequently yielding 175 to 200 gallons of syrup per acre, with a bright amber color and delicious flavor. Later maturing than Sugar Drip and better adapted to the far South. Grows 12 feet tall with abundance of fodder and is the best sorghum for silage. Unfortunately much of the seed offered in the South is badly mixed with a similar, but non-saccharine variety, rendering the crop worthless for syrup. Our seed is of a pure strain grown from individual plants, field selected each year for tallest growth and maximum syrup production.

What a Department of Agriculture Official says about WOOD'S TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE:

"Wood's Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane is the only pure strain of this sorghum we have ever been able to find. It is far superior to the common commercial seed which is usually badly mixed with non-saccharine sorghum of inferior growth. It is the best sorghum for ensilage or syrup. It makes 20 to 28 tons of silage per acre compared to 15 tons for ordinary Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane and other commercial sorghums in our tests. For three years we have used it exclusively on the State College Farms."

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane on our own farm has shown a decided superiority over all other sorghums for silage purposes, making a tremendous leaf growth, as well as excellent syrup.

Mammoth Russian

Sunflower —The Large Headed, Large Seed Variety. A good grain crop for poultry or green feed for hogs. Makes more ensilage than corn. A profitable cash crop as it yields 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre of seed rich in oil and protein. Plant and cultivate like corn in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows. For feed or silage, plant 15 to 20 pounds per acre; for seed production 8 pounds, planting a ft. apart in the row. When ripe, cut off the heads. Pile loosely under cover.

PRICES

	Per lb., F. O. B. Richmond			NOT POSTPAID			POSTPAID			
	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	See postpaid prices, page 3. Pound 5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. 25 Lbs. 50 Lbs.			
Early Orange Cane.....	5c.	4c.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.	20c.	50c.	\$.85	1.65	3.15		
Early Amber Cane.....	5c.	4c.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.	20c.	50c.	.85	1.65	3.15		
Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.....	8c.	6c.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	20c.	.65c.	1.15	2.15	4.15		
Sugar Drip Sorghum.....	7c.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	5c.	20c.	.60c.	1.05	2.05	3.90		
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat.....	10c.	8c.	7c.	25c.	.75c.	1.35	2.65	5.15		
Kaffir Corn.....	5c.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	3c.	20c.	.50c.	.85	1.55	2.90		
Milo Maize.....	5c.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	3c.	20c.	.50c.	.85	1.55	2.90		
Teosinte.....	40c.	.37c.	.35c.	60c.	2.25	4.35	9.90	19.65		
Broom Corn, Evergreen.....	15c.	.13c.	.12c.	30c.	1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65		
Broom Corn, Japanese.....	20c.	.18c.	.17c.	35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15	10.15		
Sunflower, Mammoth Russian.....	12c.	10c.	9c.	25c.	.85	1.55	3.15	6.15		

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat —Of special value in dry seasons; few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out three to six stalks from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground. Its long graceful heads make beautiful house decoration.

Kaffir Corn —Kaffir corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but it starts again with the first rain; its deep root growth enables it to stand drought and to withstand windstorms. The grain as well as the plant makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk.

Milo Maize —A wonderfully drought-resistant non-saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, especially when mixed with soybeans and cowpeas, and the grain is fattening for cattle and poultry. For fodder and ensilage cut when in the dough state; at this stage it has a feeding value practically equal to corn. Any good corn land will bring milo maize either for green feed, dry fodder or for the grain. It grows on all soils from sandy to heavy clay loam.

Teosinte —Fast growing and heavy yielding forage plant. Nutritious green feed, containing 10% sugar, greedily eaten by all livestock. One seed grows 30 or more stalks, 10 to 12 feet tall. Cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it immediately starts growing and is ready to cut again in a few weeks. It can be cut 5 times a season. By planting several rows and cutting part each day a continuous supply of nutritious feed can be had right up to frost. Adapted to any soil, but does best on rich ground well manured. Resembles corn, but leaves are longer, broader, closer together and grows taller and more rapidly. Makes splendid silage. Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre in May or June in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Postpaid, oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. Other prices below.

Broom Corn —Easily grown on any corn land. Plant 6 lbs. per acre on a fine seed bed, 1 inch deep, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows, when ground is warm. Thin out to 4 inches; cultivate regularly; harvest before seeds fill out; thresh immediately, place on racks in a shed to cure, which requires 20 days.

EARLY JAPANESE —Best for the North. Ready to cut 10 to 15 days earlier and makes a finer and heavier brush. Grows $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet tall. Produces a green colored brush if cut early. Suitable for parlor brooms, and generally sells for more than other varieties.

STANDARD EVERGREEN —Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Yields a long, heavy brush, free from heavy center stems and crooked brush. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Best for the South.

In spite of vacuum cleaners and mechanical sweepers, people everywhere still use brooms. A ton of broom corn, which has been made on two acres, or even less, will make about 100 dozen brooms.



Right—Evergreen
Left—Japanese



Sugar Drip Sorghum



COW PEAS—The Economical Soil Improving and Hay Crop

Cow Pea hay is relished by all livestock, is equal to clover and contains much more digestible protein than timothy. Horses need no grain when fed cow peas. Racks help cure it.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAYS: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow peas." Cotton can be grown for three successive years after cow peas. Wheat and oat lands put into cow peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land. Cow peas do not require expensive fertilizer, but add nitrogen to the soil and improve its mechanical condition. There is no cheaper way to improve poor land.

WOOD'S COW PEAS are of high germination and thoroughly cleaned. They produce much better crops and are worth considerably more than the average run of seed which usually contain cracked peas, hulls, trash and weed seeds.

PLANT COW PEAS from April to August, on any type of soil not too wet. Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel per acre in $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3-foot rows and cultivate 2 or 3 times; or broadcast $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bushels when corn or cotton is turned by; or with a disc drill on grain stubble without plowing. 300 lbs. of acid phosphate materially increases the yield. Harvest for hay when the first pods turn yellow; leave in the swath till well cured. To increase the yield, support the peas, and add in curing the hay broadcast $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel soybeans, or 15 lbs. of millet, sorghum or kaffir corn, or 10 lbs. of sudan grass with one bushel of cow peas per acre.

BRABHAM—Wilt-Resistant. Matures in 75 to 90 days. The heaviest yielding cow pea for hay, pea production or soil improvement. It is disease-resistant and makes cow peas profitable when land has become so badly diseased that other varieties fail. It makes an upright vigorous growth, holds its foliage well, withstands bad weather at maturity and makes the finest quality hay. The seeds are similar to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly. It does well on poor land. It is as early as Whippoorwill, as disease-resistant as Iron and is an ideal variety.

WHIPPOORWILL or SPECKLED—Matures in 75 to 90 days. Makes a large vigorous growth and yield of peas or hay on non-wilt land. Upright growth, easy to harvest. Vines are usually 6 feet long.

MIXED IRON WILT-RESISTANT—Matures in 90 to 100 days. Immune to wilt and root-knot. Small, light buff-colored seed. Makes a vigorous, half bushy growth, vines 4 to 5 feet long, with dark green leaves that hold well, making a fine hay; a prolific bearer.

CLAY—Matures in 110 days. Makes a vigorous running vine growth, excellent for hay or soil improvement on non-wilt land. Late maturity.

BLACK—Matures in 75 to 90 days. Long running fine growth and heavy yield of peas on non-wilt land. One of the best varieties for pasturing hogs.

MIXED COW PEAS—For hay, soil improvement or hogging down, as it grows thicker, matures early, produces an abundant growth on non-wilt land, stands up well, yet the seed costs less per bushel.

MIXED COW PEAS AND SOY BEANS—The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier, but the combination of cow peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure.

INOCULATE COW PEAS, EDIBLE PEAS AND VELVET BEANS—Inoculation is inexpensive, but pays handsomely. 1-bus. size 20c; 2-bus. size 30c; 5-bus. size 55c; 10-bus. size \$1.05; 25-bus. size \$2.50, postpaid.

VELVET BEANS The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

They make an enormous growth, larger than any other forage plant. As a soil-improver they are considered superior to cow peas, making much larger growth and foliage.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing—In the South, velvet beans are used very largely for winter grazing. They should be allowed to grow until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time.

Velvet beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in 5-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working, beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. 20 pounds will plant an acre in 5-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row.

100-DAY SPECKLED—Although it will not mature the pods in 100 days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther north than the common velvet beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil improver.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS—Give excellent results as a forage crop in Virginia, where we have found it to make fully as much growth of vine as the 100-Day, with pods larger and farther advanced in the same length of time. It is free of itchy furze.

NAVY BEANS

—Should be planted by every farmer for dried beans for soup or baked beans all winter. Nothing tastes better in

cold weather. Plant in June or July, 2 or 3 beans in hills a foot apart, in 3-foot rows; 1 lb. to 200 feet; 15 lbs. per acre. Cultivate early, before they blossom, but not deeply, nor while wet with dew. Our stock is specially selected pure seed, snowy white and uniform large size. It produces a better yield that sells for a premium over crops grown from ordinary seed.

	F. O. B. Richmond NOT POSTPAID				POSTPAID		
	Bushel 60 lbs.				Peck	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bus.	
	Peck	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bus.	Bus.	10-Bus. Lots			
Mixed Cow Peas	75c.	\$1.30.	\$2.25.	\$2.15	\$1.20.		\$2.05
Mixed Cow Peas and Soy Beans	60c.	1.00.	1.80.	1.75	1.05.		1.75
Whippoorwill Cow Peas	80c.	1.40.	2.50.	2.45	1.25.		2.15
Brabham Wilt-Resistant Cow Peas	80c.	1.40.	2.50.	2.45	1.25.		2.15
Clay Cow Peas	80c.	1.40.	2.50.	2.45	1.25.		2.15
Black Cow Peas, Medium	80c.	1.40.	2.50.	2.45	1.25.		2.15
Mixed Iron Wilt-Resistant Cow Peas	80c.	1.40.	2.50.	2.45	1.25.		2.15
100-Day Speckled Velvet Beans	60c.	1.00.	1.75.	1.70	1.05.		1.75
Osceola Velvet Beans	65c.	1.05.	1.90.	1.85	1.10.		1.80
	5 to 25 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.		5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Navy Beans	8c.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	6c.		35c.	\$1.15.	\$2.30

EDIBLE PEAS

They should be in every garden

They not only make a delicious dish when green, but furnish dry peas for winter when vegetables are scarce and high in price; also a profitable crop for market. Dried peas usually bring good prices and are in constant demand. Plant after the ground gets thoroughly warm 2 inches deep, 1 lb. to 200 feet.

Do not plant after tobacco; too much nitrogen remains, producing an excess vine growth and reducing the yield of peas.

Dixie Queen Brown Eye (or Purple Hull) —No blackeye pea can surpass Dixie Queen in delicious flavor. It is a good-sized pea of the Ramshorn type, except that it has a brown eye and is a few days later, being ready in about 85 to 90 days. Tenderness and sweetness are its outstanding characteristics; in these respects it has no superior in blackeye peas.

Wood's Sumptuous Conch Peas —We believe you will agree with us that they are the best flavored of all edible peas. Upright vines of about 2 feet high, and bear a generous crop of well-filled pods, 8 to 9 inches long. Make green peas in about 68 days; dry peas in 80 days.

Rice or Lady Peas —Has a few equals as a dry pea, besides are deliciously flavored and splendidly suited for soup. The smallest of all the edible peas; prolific bearer and may be used either green or dry.

Virginia Blackeye —For the main crop this has always been the most extensively grown of all blackeye peas in Virginia. One of the latest maturing varieties, making green peas in 75 to 80 days and dried peas in 95 to 100 days. Has proven so thoroughly dependable that they are generally grown to produce dry peas for winter use. The pods are long and well filled and produced in great abundance.

Extra Early Blackeye —The earliest of all blackeye peas. Will produce green peas for market in sixty days from early planting, and 50 to 55 days late planting. Will mature dry peas in 70 days. It is a prolific bearer of well-filled pods similar in appearance to Virginia Blackeye, but distinctly earlier. The home gardener should grow them for an extra early supply of sweet, tender peas; the market gardener to get the benefit of the uniformly high price paid for the first blackeye peas on the market.

Ramshorn Blackeye —Makes green peas in about 68 days; dry peas in 80 days. Makes a large leafy growth and is prolific, with well-filled pods. Its popularity is largely due to the attractive appearance of the matured peas and its extra good yielding quality.

Brown Sugar or Cream Crowder —Produce green peas in 85 to 90 days and dried peas in 100 to 110 days. One of our best flavored table peas, of large size and exceedingly popular throughout the South. Very prolific, yielding from 10 to 12 bushels of dried peas per acre.

Blue Goose, Gray Crowder or Taylor —Very prolific yielder and fine flavored pea, producing green peas in 70 days and dry peas in 80 to 85 days. A large speckled pea with long pods, and largest yielder of all the Crowder types.

Mr. C. S. Looney, Franklin County, Tenn., says: "The Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn alongside was much more thrifty and much more prolific than others."

PRICES	F. O. B. Richmond			BY MAIL POSTPAID				
	Per Lb.	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	5 Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Wood's Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn	11c...	9c...	8c	25c...	80c.	\$1.45	\$2.90	\$5.65
Wood's Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn	11c...	9c...	8c	25c...	80c.	1.45	2.90	5.65
Dixie Queen Brown Eye	8c...	6½c.	6c	20c.	.65	1.15	2.30	4.40
Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas	9c...	7c...	6½c	25c...	70c.	1.25	2.40	4.65
Extra Early Blackeye Peas	10c...	8c...	7½c	25c...	75c.	1.35	2.65	5.15
Va. Blackeye Peas	7c...	5½c.	5c	20c...	60c.	1.05	2.05	3.90
Wood's Sumptuous Conch Peas	9c...	7½c.	7c	25c...	70c.	1.25	2.55	4.90
Brown Sugar or Cream Crowder	9c...	7c...	6½c	25c...	70c.	1.25	2.40	4.65
Blue Goose or Gray Crowder	8c...	6c...	5½c	25c...	65c.	1.15	2.15	4.15
Rice or Lady Peas	15c...	13c...	12c	30c.	\$1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65
Dwarf Essex Rape	18c...	16c...	15c	35c.	1.15	2.15	4.65	9.15



One row of **WOOD'S GIANT WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORNS** with a vine spread of 14 feet, with pods a foot long. Ordinary Blackeyes were planted in the row on the extreme right (where hat lies), but were destroyed by wilt.

Wood's Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Peas

Identical in appearance and growth to the other Early Ramshorns, except: **PEAS** are much larger, more uniform in shape and size, brighter color, smoother skin with no split skins, and better eating quality. **PODS** are longer, better filled, will not pop open if left to ripen, and they make many more pods per vine. **YIELD** about twice as much on non-wilt land, and 4 to 8 times as much on wilt-infested land. They make three crops a season when planted early. **RESISTANT** to wilt, nematodes, charcoal rot and other diseases that materially reduce the growth, yield and quality of other blackeye peas.

WOOD'S EARLY WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYES—Matures green peas in about 63 days; dried peas 73 days. Extremely prolific. It makes a tremendous number of long pods for its small upright vine. It is uniform in size, growth and maturity. They have a delicious flavor and are the blackeye peas for early market.

WOOD'S GIANT WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYES—Matures green peas in about 70 days; dried peas in 80 days. The most vigorous and heaviest yielding edible pea. The peas are almost twice the size of ordinary blackeyes. They can be planted in wider rows, require less seed per acre and are best for the main or late crop. It is a dual purpose pea, producing a tremendous yield of green and dry peas, yet makes more vine growth and is better for green manure or hay than Iron, Brabham and other cowpeas. Home gardeners should plant both strains, but for the early market the **EARLY WILT-RESISTANT** strain is best.

Mr. B. T. Abbott, General Manager of the Dixie Tung-oil Corporation, Hinds County, Miss., says: "The Giant strain has excited the most comment, perhaps due to the fact that it was an extra large pea and fruited heavier than the Early strain. Every one who has seen these peas and tried them is loud in praise of them. Based upon performance in this most trying season, I feel that this pea will be a valuable contribution to agriculture in this section."



Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape

Quick cheap pasturage for Poultry and All Livestock. Ready in 5 weeks. Furnishes grazing throughout the year. Averages 10 tons of green forage per acre of highest feeding value for fattening or supplying vitamins to growing stock. One acre will pasture 20 hogs for two months. A State experiment station reports gains of over 7 to 8 pounds by lambs fed on rape alone. To avoid bloating, have salt and hay available, and do not graze when wet or stock are hungry. Graze only a short while the first day. **SOW 6 to 8 pounds per acre broadcast, or 3 to 4 pounds in drills 18 to 24 inches apart and cultivate occasionally.** Sow again in corn at the last working for winter and spring pasturage.

SOYBEANS

War is inducing the South and East to switch from grain, tobacco and cotton to producing soybeans for oil. To fill this need we have developed 3 ideal new shatter proof soybeans that make extra heavy yields of large yellow beans, high in oil, storm proof and easy to combine. They are also superior for hay, hogs and soil improvement. For the Southern mountains and the North use **Extra Early Wood's Yellow**, 110 days. In the Piedmont use **Early Wood's Yellow**, 130 days. **Wood's Yellow**, 150 days, introduced by us several years ago, has already become a popular soybean in the cotton belt. Planting part of your acreage in all three extends the harvest period, and reducing labor costs.

We predict most of the acreage in the East and South will be planted in these varieties in a few years. Grow some this year and sell the seed at a premium.

Extra Early Wood's Yellow

110 days. A wonderful new soybean for all purposes, outyielding any bean in mountain regions and the North, or for extra early beans or hogging down in the South. Forty days earlier than Wood's Yellow. Matures September 1st in time to plant fall grain. Yellow, oval, medium large seed with 24% oil, bringing a premium at oil mills. Ordinary beans run about 16% oil. The strong upright bushy stalk is literally covered with pods. Storm and shatter proof. Combines easily. Outyields later maturing varieties.

W. H. Budd, Montgomery Co., Md.: "Many leading farmers agree with me that Extra Early Wood's Yellow is the heaviest yielding, and ideal soybean for this section. It yields about 40 bushels per acre. Thirty average plants ran 86 to 107 pods per plant, mostly 3 beans per pod. It is shatter proof. Stalks 30 inches tall. All pods held up at least 3 1/2 inches above the ground, combining easily. Not one plant went down in spite of continual severe storms. With only one cultivation, they grew so fast they smothered out all weeds."

Early Wood's Yellow

130 days. The ideal soybean for all purposes in the Southern Piedmont, or for early beans or hogging down further south. Matures September 20th in time to plant fall grain. Everyone who grows Wood's Yellow should plant part of their crop in **Early Wood's Yellow** as it is 20 days earlier, yielding about the same. It is extremely prolific, outyielding other beans of the same maturity. Vigorous growth. Medium tall, strong upright stalks. Storm and shatter proof. Easily combined. Yellow oval, medium large seed with 22% oil. Ideal for oil mills.

L. C. Davis, King William Co., Va.: "The state inspector, county agent and farmers say my field of Early Wood's Yellows is the best soybean for either beans, hay or hogs. It yields a third to twice as much as any other soybean. Despite a bad season it grew so fast it crowded out crab grass which destroyed my Tokios. Its vines are completely filled with pods. It is ideal to combine as all pods ripened and leaves fell at one time. Not one bean has popped out."



"Wood's Yellow is full of large pods from bottom to top like a bunch of bananas."—H. R. Maxon, Greenwood, S. C. The beans have a beautiful solid yellow color, oval shape and are about 50% larger than Mammoth Yellow.

North Carolina Soybean Test

Edgecombe Co., J. C. Powell, Co. Agent

Variety.	Bushels Per Acre
Wood's Yellow	37.0
Tokio	28.5
Mammoth Yellow	26.2
Haberlandt	17.0
Biloxi Brown	15.5
Otootan	15.3
Mammoth Brown	14.3
Laredo	13.0

PRICES F. O. B. Richmond

	Peck	Bus.	20-Bus. Lots	BY MAIL POSTPAID Peck 1/2 Bus.
Extra Early Wood's Yellow.		\$2.60	\$2.50	\$1.30
Early Wood's Yellow		2.60	2.50	1.30
Wood's Yellow		1.50	1.45	1.00
Certified Clemson		2.00	1.90	1.15
Haberlandt		1.55	1.50	1.00
Virginia Brown		1.75	1.70	1.05
Wilson Early Black		1.70	1.65	1.05
Mammoth Yellow		1.50	1.45	1.00
Otootan		4.00	3.90	1.65
Laredo		2.50	2.40	1.25
Tokio		1.40	1.35	.95
Brown Biloxi		2.10	2.00	1.15
Illini (105 days)		1.85	1.80	1.10
Manchu (110 days)		1.85	1.80	1.10
Mixed Soybeans		1.35	1.30	.95

Wood's Yellow Soybean

150 Days. A splendid variety for bean production and hogging down in the Southern coastal section. It consistently yields more beans than other varieties, does not shatter, makes a vigorous growth with strong upright stem and deep root and is resistant to disease and storms. It is good for hay or soil improvement.

W. D. Moore, Manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Soybean Crushing Plant, and for 18 years a leading soy bean authority, says: "Wood's Yellow is as near shatter-proof and the best yielding soybean we now have. It contains more oil and protein and is well suited for oil mill purposes. The stalks stand erect and are easily combined. I combined out an average of 42.5 bushels per acre on a 14-acre surveyed field. Another 12-acre field combined 43.2 bushels per acre. A 150-acre field averaged 35.5 bushels per acre harvested by combine. I do not believe any other variety has ever produced such yields in this section, as others shatter so badly their yield would have been only a third of this."

Clemson 130 Days. Small brownish yellow seed. Produces a maximum yield of fine quality hay or silage, hog feed and green manure per acre. More seed and 50% more hay than Otootan. It is a heavy bean producer but is not shatterproof. "It makes far more hay or beans than anything I ever saw, 2,000 bushels from 75 acres."—E. W. Jones, Madison, Ala.

Haberlandt 125 Days. Medium size round yellow seed. Heavy oil producer. Stout bushy erect plant 30 inches tall. Good for hogging down, hay or soil improvement. Matures in time to plant fall grain.

Virginia Brown 125 Days. The all-round bean for hay in Virginia and the north. Fine stems; excellent quality hay.

Wilson Early Black 125 Days. The most popular bean for the mountains of Virginia, West Virginia, and the north. Growth similar to Virginia.

Mammoth Yellow 145 Days. A standard variety for the eastern states, for bean production and forage. Erect in growth; large yellow seed.

Otootan 170 Days. Small oval black seed; makes fine quality hay in the Southern coastal section; averaged 8 tons per acre in a 4-year Georgia test.

Laredo 140 Days. Small black seed; outstanding for hay. Disease resistant; heavy seeder. Do not confuse with Indiana Laredo, which is not adapted to the South.

Tokio 145 Days. Heavy yielder of beans and hay. Strong upright stem. A good variety for combining in the South. Large oval greenish yellow bean.

Brown Biloxi 165 Days. One of the tallest varieties. Fine for hogging in the South or for planting with corn or sorghum and for silage.

EASY COOK EDIBLE SOYBEAN

135 Days. An edible soybean that can be cooked in half the time of other varieties. Used either in the green stage or dried. Easy Cooks are in big demand among sanatoriums for flour for diabetics. A heavy yielder. **Postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck, 75c.**

ROKUSON EDIBLE SOYBEAN 140 Days. The U. S. Department of Agriculture describes the Rokuson as "our best edible type for both dry beans and green vegetables. Introduced from Japan in 1929 and is a large, flat, yellow seeded variety; the pods 2 to 3 seeded. Analysis shows an oil content of 18.07 per cent and protein 43.18 per cent." **Postpaid, qt. 40c; 1/2 peck, 95c.**

Soybeans are easy to grow and harvest on practically all soils with little or no fertilizer. They stand drought and longer wet seasons than many crops. They are less susceptible to frost than cow peas or corn, and a surer crop. They are profitable not only for the large yield of beans, but also the forage and hog feed left after harvest, and the abundance of root nodules which enrich the soil with nitrogen. Inoculate and plant 30 to 40 lbs. per acre 1 1/2 inches deep in cultivated rows 24 to 36 inches apart. Broadcast twice this quantity. If a crust forms before they come up break it with a harrow.

PEANUTS

Will grow on any soil. Light sandy soils produce the best quality, easier to harvest. Yields much more meat per acre than corn. The vines are superior to alfalfa in fat, nearly equal in protein and will feed livestock throughout the winter and spring. Nuts left in the ground will fatten hogs and give the pork a superior flavor.

PLANT in May or early June, 6 to 10 inches apart in 2 to 2½ foot rows. Our seed is not shelled. Order 60 lbs. per acre and shell before planting. **Inoculate.** Cultivate shallow and frequently until nuts begin to form. To harvest, loosen the roots with a plow, pull up the vines, allow the nuts to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward, and keeping them off the ground with cross stakes or brush. Peanuts require lime, phosphate and potash. Use 200 to 400 lbs. per acre of **WOOD'S STANDARD GRAIN FERTILIZER**.

SPRAYING peanuts with Bordeaux Mixture 3 times during July and August increased yields 42% at the Virginia Experiment Station. 3 dustings with sulphur increased the yield 25%. This controls the potato leafhopper, a small green insect that feeds on the lower surfaces of the leaves, causing the edges to burn, dwarfing the plant and materially decreasing the yield of forage and nuts. Avoid planting peanuts next to early potatoes.

Georgia Experiment Station: "Possibly the most common cause of low peanut yields is lack of good stands due to trash, faulty and discolored nuts in the seed." **WOOD'S SEED PEANUTS**, grown from pedigree stocks, are of high germination, heavily re-cleaned and hand picked, removing everything but bright meaty nuts, free of pops.

Runner Peanuts make a spreading vine growth with pods both at the base and along the stems. They usually produce more nuts and forage, and are better for hogs than bunch. **Bunch Peanuts** have an upright growth with pods in a cluster at the base. They are easier to cultivate and harvest and can be planted in closer rows. **Light colored sandy soils** of the Southern coastal plains produce a bright hull that sells at a premium for roasting. Plant the large podded **Jumbo** or **Virginia Bunch Varieties**. **Heavier darker soils** produce as many or more nuts, more vine, later maturity, but hulls are discolored. Plant the early varieties, **Improved Valencia** for large nuts and **Improved Spanish** for small nuts. For hogging down plant **Improved Spanish** for early feed and **North Carolina Runner** for late feed.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seed

Apply to Va., N.C., W.Va., Md., Del., N.J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

SEED INOCULATION

Be sure to state for what crop inoculation is wanted.

For all clovers, alfalfa and black medic—½-bus. size 30c; 1-bus. size 50c; 100-lb. size 65c; 2½-bus. size \$1.00.

For lespedeza, all varieties—25-lb. size 30c; 50-lb. size 45c; 100-lb. size 65c; 125-lb. size \$1.00.

For soybeans, cow peas, velvet beans, peanuts, crotalaria and lima beans—1-bus. size 20c; 2-bus. size 30c; 5-bus. size 55c; 10-bus. size \$1.05; 25-bus. size \$2.50.

For navy, kidney and garden beans—½-bus. size 20c; 1-bus. size 30c; 5-bus. size \$1.00; 12½-bus. size \$2.50.

For vetch, Austrian, Canada, garden and sweet peas—½-bus. size 25c; 1-bus. size 35c; 100-lb. size 55c; 5-bus. size \$1.50; 12½-bus. size \$3.50.

Garden Size—For garden beans and peas, lima beans and sweet peas, 10c.

PRICES NOT POSTPAID

	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Improved Valencia.....	13c	11c	10c
Improved Spanish.....	11c	9c	8½c
North Carolina Runner.....	10c	8c	7½c
Virginia Jumbo.....	11c	9c	8½c
Virginia Bunch.....	10c	8½c	8c
Crotalaria Intermedia.....	18c	16c	15c
Late Crotalaria Spectabilis.....	13c	11c	10c
Early Crotalaria Spectabilis.....	13c	11c	10c

	Postpaid	See postpaid prices, above
	Pound 5 Lbs.	10 Lbs. 25 Lbs. 50 Lbs.
25c	90c	\$1.65 \$3.40 \$6.65
25c	80c	1.45 2.90 5.65
25c	75c	1.35 2.65 5.15
25c	80c	1.45 2.90 5.65
25c	75c	1.40 2.80 5.40
35c	\$1.15	2.15 4.65 9.15
30c	90c	1.65 3.40 6.65
30c	90c	1.65 3.40 6.65



Improved Valencia Peanuts

IMPROVED VALENCIA

Bunch type. The most profitable nut for average conditions as it produces large, well-filled pods containing 3 or 4 nuts on a wide variety of soils, where other large podded varieties yield many pops. It has the most delicious flavor, is best for home use and brings a premium on the market. It has the highest shelling per cent, a bushel of 30 lbs. shelling out 22 lbs. of nuts. Very early maturity and can be planted after truck crops.

Tennessee Red — Bunch type. Long pods, closely packed with 4 to 5 medium size nuts of mild sweet flavor. Productive on almost all soils.

Improved Spanish — Bunch type. Earliest maturing peanut. Two small white nuts entirely fill each pod. Larger nut and heavier yield than ordinary Spanish. Superior in sweetness and flavor. Marked freedom from pops so frequently found in large varieties. Give highest yields when planted 6 inches apart in 18-inch rows, 30 lbs. shelled or 40 lbs. unshelled per acre. Easier to grow, cultivate and harvest than other varieties. Nuts cling firmly to the roots and are readily cured. Shells out 75%.

North Carolina Runner — Similar to Florida or Georgia Runner. A month later than Spanish. Later maturing and produces more nuts and foliage than any other peanut. Best for hogging down, as the nuts will not sprout if left in the ground. High oil content and food value. However, nuts are small, about size of Spanish and usually bring a low price. Highest yielding peanut for 8 years in the Georgia tests, averaging about a ton of nuts per acre, shelling 72.5%.

Virginia Jumbo or **Virginia Runner** — The biggest and heaviest yielding extra large peanut. A good variety for light sandy land, where they produce enormous bright, attractive nuts, with few pops, that bring highest prices on the market. Shells out 69.5%.

Virginia Bunch — Largest nut of any bunch peanut, and does well on light, sandy land. A week earlier than Jumbo, may be planted closer, easier to cultivate and harvest. Nuts almost as large with a higher shelling per cent, 73.5%.

CROTALARIA

A valuable land builder. A legume that makes much more leafy growth and root nodules than cowpeas or velvet beans, frequently 4,000 pounds per acre. When turned under the cash value of nitrogen is estimated at \$20.00 per acre, besides the untold value of humus which prevents erosion, holds water in sandy soil and opens up heavy soil. Yields of following crops are frequently doubled. Completely smothers out summer weeds. Grows well on any soil, good or waste land. Requires no lime, fertilizer or cultivation, although early cultivation pays as it grows slowly at first. Sow from corn planting time through June, 20 lbs. scarified seed per acre broadcast, or 8 lbs. in 3-foot cultivated rows. Cover 1½ inches and roll. Do not plant unscarified seed as it germinates poorly, requiring twice as much seed per acre. Our seed is scarified, germinates readily, and is 99% pure. **Inoculate.**

LATE SPECTABILIS — The tallest and best crotalaria for soil improvement. Grows 7 feet tall, yields 15 tons or more of green manure, equal to 700 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Stalks are pithy, easily plowed under and decay readily. Is not eaten by livestock or attacked by insect pests, nematodes or other soil diseases.

EARLY SPECTABILIS — Similar to late, but makes ⅓ less growth, matures a month earlier, reseeding before frost.

INTERMEDIA — Relished by livestock. Furnishes several cuttings of good quality hay.



Late Crotalaria Spectabilis tremendously increased the yield of corn at two Southern experiment stations.

Plant 10 bushels
to the acre.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE SEED POTATOES

1 peck = 15 lbs.
½ bushel = 30 lbs.
1 bushel = 60 lbs.

Genuine Seed Stock—Grown from Certified Seed

CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA POTATOES A Prize Winner

Their smooth appearance and fine table quality give them preference over all other varieties for spring planting. Won first prize and also special prize for the best exhibit of Irish potatoes at the Virginia State Fair in 1940. Also first prize in 1938 and 1939.

This outstanding potato was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with the object in view of having a potato with the general features of the Cobbler, extra earliness, but with shallow eyes, instead of the deep eyes of the Cobbler. Chippewa is resistant to disease, and in official tests from Maine to Florida it has yielded consistently higher than Cobbler and Green Mountain. We first introduced Chippewas three years ago and reports from our customers are of the highest praise. From our seed grown in Caroline County, Va., for three successive years, Chippewa won first prize at the Virginia State Fair. On the Richmond market they have been commanding a large premium over other varieties and housewives are more than pleased with their fine eating qualities and appearance. Maturity slightly later than Irish Cobbler.

Don't fail to plant Chippewas this spring.



Note Smooth, Shallow Eye of Chippewa Potatoes.



Wood's Pedigree Potatoes make bumper crops.

CULTURE OF POTATOES

Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before planting, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes.

TREAT WITH QUICK, EASY

SEMESAN BEL

DIP FOR LARGER POTATO CROPS

plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

Do not use stable manure—unless applied to a preceding crop or spread in fall or early winter, otherwise it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the

Spray Your Potatoes

Potato planters who grow for market all recognize the value of spraying; they know from experience the increased yield and the better quality of the potatoes. For these same reasons, those who grow for their own use should spray. Spraying costs but little, but pays handsomely.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants to yield better crops.

SEMESAN BEL prevents diseases in potatoes.

ARSENATE OF LEAD AND PARIS GREEN are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects. Both can be put into Bordeaux mixture and applied at a single spraying.

SPRAY MATERIALS AND SPRAYERS are described on pages 72 to 75.

TESTIMONIAL

I ordered a bag of your Chippewa Potatoes last spring. While I got them planted two weeks late I got the best yield I've ever been able to get from any potato. I dug 86 bushels from this bag of 2½ bushels, planted April 5th. On 1½ bushels I used more fertilizer as an experiment and got 61½ bushels. I'll say this is the best yield—the largest potato and the most attractive looking I ever saw.—General W. Owenby, Macon Co., N. C., January 8, 1940.

Potato Planting Recommendations by the Virginia Extension Division

Maximum yields per acre at a low unit cost of production should be the aim of every grower. To that end the following recommendations are made:

Plant only such land to potatoes as will normally produce 50 barrels or more of No. 1 potatoes per acre.

Wherever possible, turn under a green manure crop. Experiments at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station show increased yields ranging from 44 per cent to 61 per cent as a result of this practice.

Use only good seed. Sufficient quantities of certified seed should be available to supply the demand.

Lime where necessary. Fertilize adequately and properly.

PEDIGREE BRAND POTATOES

Grown from Certified Seed Especially for Seed Purposes

In conformity with our policy of supplying the highest grade seed obtainable, we are only offering this season our Pedigree and Certified Brand Seed Potatoes. Packed in our regular red striped bags, which is your assurance of the best seed potatoes available.

Every bag has been carefully selected as to freedom from disease, uniformity in size, and seed that you can depend on to give large yields of high quality potatoes.

There have been many home gardeners and farmers who lost more than the cost of seed in planting just ordinary table potatoes. Planting them means lower yields, not uniform in maturity, and diseased crops that will not bring top prices. There is no economy in buying just seed potatoes. Demand Certified or Pedigree Brand seed potatoes for planting this spring.

SEE PAGE 65 FOR PRICES

Wood's Irish Cobbler Potatoes

PEDIGREE AND CERTIFIED BRANDS

southern states. An early dependable variety, excellent keeper, and probably the best known of the table potatoes.

The Irish Cobbler is the most extensively grown of all potatoes throughout the eastern and

Wood's Pedigree Virginia 2nd Crop Cobblers

Pedigree Stock Grown from Certified Seed

The experience of practically all large potato growers, an experience covering several years, proves conclusively that Virginia Second Crop potatoes, raised as a second crop from certified Maine-grown stock, make larger yields and are stronger growers than Northern grown potatoes. **They are smaller than Maine grown, cut to better advantage, and are more economical to plant.**

Our stock was grown in the best potato growing section in Virginia. We planted certified potatoes that had been grown under the rigid rules of the Maine Experiment Station, had been inspected when growing and after being harvested, and certified by them as true Irish Cobblers and free from disease. They are not as large as Maine-grown potatoes, but are just the size for cutting into three pieces, and will go further in planting than larger potatoes.

We recommend Virginia Second Crop Cobblers in the highest terms. Reports from practically all the Atlantic Coastal States indicate larger yields are being made from Virginia Second Crop Potatoes than from seed produced further north. They are slightly later in maturity than Maine-grown seed.

Virginia 2nd Crop Red Bliss

WOOD'S PEDIGREE BRAND

stronger grower and, on account of its size, more economical to plant. The seed potatoes are not as large as northern grown, but are just the right size for planting whole or cut in three pieces, and will plant further than larger potatoes.

Grown from Certified seed. A better yield-er than northern grown,

SEED SWEET POTATOES

Available during April and May. We carry complete stocks of Nancy Hall and Porto Rica, both Certified and Selected strains. Write for prices.

CHUFAS Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding

crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1½ pecks plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.40. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; ½ bus. \$1.85; bus. (40 lbs.) \$3.50.**



Chufas or Grass Nuts.



Green Mountain

Green Mountain

WOOD'S PEDIGREE

very few small potatoes. Medium late; not susceptible to disease.

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing uniformly large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin, with

POTATO PRICES

	Peck	½ Bus.	Bushel	150-Lb. Bag
CHIPPEWA —Certified	65c...	\$1.00...	\$1.60...	\$3.50
Pedigree	60c...	.95...	1.50...	3.25
IRISH COBBLER —Certified Maine				
Grown	60c...	.90...	1.40...	3.00
Pedigree Maine				
Grown	55c...	.85...	1.30...	2.65
2nd CROP IRISH COBBLER				
Pedigree Virginia Grown	60c...	.90...	1.35...	2.85
2nd CROP RED BLISS				
Pedigree Virginia Grown	55c...	.90...	1.35...	2.85
GREEN MOUNTAIN —Certified Maine				
Grown	60c...	.95...	1.50...	3.15
Pedigree Maine				
Grown	55c...	.90...	1.35...	2.85

If to be sent parcel post add 45c per peck to above prices. For larger quantities express or freight shipment is cheaper.

Potatoes for June and July Planting

We carry all varieties in cold storage so as to have them in sound, unsprouted condition. Write for prices.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes, averaging 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers.

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand considerable drought and extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. 6 to 8 bushels plant an acre. **By mail, qt. 30c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.05. Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 65c; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$1.75; 5-bushel lots \$1.70 per bushel.**



WOOD'S SEEDS

WOOD'S TREATED COTTON

Ceresan Treated to produce better stands of more vigorous plants.

S. C. Expt. Station: "Seed treatment allows earlier planting, hastens maturity, produces many more plants and yields 430 pounds more per acre than untreated seed, or 28% increase." **N. C. Expt. Sta.:** "Treating cotton seed increased returns \$21.56 per acre, 2½ times as many plants came up as untreated seed. It avoids disease and planting over."

PLANT 30 lbs. of treated seed per acre in 3-foot rows when the ground warms. Apply 600 lbs. Wood's Standard 4-12-4 Fertilizer. Our seeds are grown at the top of the cotton belt, mature earlier, beating the boll weevil.

1940 N. C. TEST

North Carolina Coastal Plain	Lbs. Lint Per Acre	Lint %
Deltapine 12	781	44
Cokers 4-in-1 4	735	39
Cokers 4-in-1 38-5	722	46
White Gold 2-A	688	38
Cleveland Wilt-Resistant 1	686	40
Cokers 4-in-1 3	669	38
Coker 100-3	659	40
Carolina Big Boll 4	658	39
New S. & C. Early Wilt 2	656	39
Coker 100 38-28	632	39
Coker 200-1	627	40
Coker-Cleevewilt 7-2	606	37
Mexican 87-8	585	38
Coker 100-2	579	38

DELTAPINE 12 A worthy successor to the famous D. & P. L. 11-A. It averaged 8% more lint for 4 years, better lint turnout, more disease resistant, as good staple, equal in spinning value. It has made highest yields in experiment station tests throughout the Cotton Belt, including the 1940 N. C. Coastal test, with 44.13% lint and 781 lbs. lint per acre to 627 for Coker 200, 659 for Coker 100-3, and 579 lbs. for Coker 100-2. It has 1½ inch uniform staple of good character and high-grade, easy to pick, good plant type, wide adaptation, storm and disease resistant, outyielding all cottons on wilt land. Seed is very small, delinted and treated. Plants ¼ more acreage than other cottons.

For 29 years the D. & P. L. farms of 52,000 acres have been one of the world's largest cotton producers and breeders. We are exclusive agents for their seed. They have already sold out of their 1940 seed crop.

Deltapine is very prolific. Its extreme earliness and open weed helps it escape boll weevil damage. It requires fewer bolls to make a pound of lint than most varieties. It is used on more farms than any other cotton, almost exclusively west of the Blue Ridge. Rapidly replacing other varieties in Carolina and Virginia.

In Scotland Co., N. C., it produced 911 lbs. of lint per acre, first picking 570 lbs., for Jim Taylor, and nearly 30 bales on about 20 acres for Wm. Strother.



Deltapine Cotton on the D. & P. L. farms in August, where it averaged 631.5 lbs. lint per acre for 5 years on 10,000 acres.



"Wood's Ingold made 24 bales on 20 acres."—W. A. Burnette, Martin, N. C.

Wood's Ingold 13/32-inch staple, 650 pounds of lint, 1,800 pounds seed cotton per acre in a Clemson, S. C., test, and one of two varieties to average 500 pounds of lint per acre for five years, averaging the highest lint per cent; longest staple; earliest maturing and most cotton in the first picking. It was able to germinate and thrive at temperatures so low fifty other varieties could not live. The only variety to average 500 pounds of lint cotton per acre in the six-year Virginia State test; highest ginning per cent; 64 bolls per pound, and the first to mature. Large bolls; open wide, but do not shed out, even if not picked until February. Earlier than most varieties, maturing before boll weevil damage. Does well on any soil not wilt infested; 40% lint.

Certified Coker 200-1 1½-inch staple, 38% lint, a new Coker 100-2 selection, more uniform type, thinner foliage, earlier. Superior for close spacing on fertile non-wilt soil. Small stalks and leaves, thin foliage, quick fruitage, 75 bolls per lb. Open wide, fluffs beautifully, storm and weather resistant.

Certified Coker 100-2 13/32-inch strong staple; 38% lint; 10 days earlier than Farm Relief and outyields it on medium or good land. One of the heaviest yielding cottons on non-wilt land, due to escaping boll weevil damage by its extreme earliness; thin, dark green foliage. Bolls slightly pointed, open wide; fluffs beautifully, yet storm-resistant.

Certified Farm Relief 4 In a N. C. test it made 1 1/16-inch staple, 40.8% lint, 1,666 lbs. seed cotton, 680 pounds lint, and \$105.00 per acre; highest yield and money value. 2,562 lbs. seed cotton per acre in a Pee Dee, S. C., test; highest yield and largest first picking in Early Poison test; first bale marketed in Wayne Co., N. C., for 5 years. 5 locks per boll; big, round bolls, 68 per lb.; 6 to 10 bolls per limb. Easy to pick; bolls open wide, doesn't shed; open type, thin foliage. N. J. Jenkins, Montgomery Co., Ala., says: "It yielded over 2 bales per acre and made money for me when others lost."

Coker 4-In-1 Wilt-Resistant One of the heaviest yielding and earliest wilt-resistant cottons. In a Ga. Exp. Sta. test it had the longest staple, 1 1/16 inches, 36% lint, and yielded 526 lbs. lint and 1,470 lbs. seed cotton per acre to 1,321 lbs. for Coker 100 and 1,237 lbs. for Farm Relief 5. Thin foliage.

CERTIFIED MEXICAN BIG BOLL 58-14—Grown from certified seed, 11/16-inch staple, 38% lint. Bred by N. C. Expt. Sta. for Piedmont. Early; large bolls, 55 to lb. 5 locks; easy to pick; storm resistant; short open stalk.

DIXIE TRIUMPH 25 WILT-RESISTANT—1 1/16-inch staple; 38% lint. Highest yielding absolutely wilt-resistant cotton in N. C. tests. Yielded 2,843 lbs. seed cotton per acre, highest, Florence, S. C.

PRICES	Bus.= 30 lbs.		POSTPAID		NOT POSTPAID		500-Lb. Lots
	Ceresan Treated	½ Bus.	Bus.	½ Bus.	Bus.	100 Lbs.	
Deltapine 12	\$1.70	...	\$3.05	\$1.25	...	\$2.30	\$7.10
Wood's Ingold	1.25	...	2.15	.80	...	1.40	4.25
Farm Relief 4	1.20	...	2.05	.75	...	1.30	4.00
Certified Farm Relief 4	1.30	...	2.25	.85	...	1.50	4.50
Coker 4-In-1 Wilt-Resistant	1.20	...	2.05	.75	...	1.30	4.00
Mexican Big Boll 58-14	1.20	...	2.05	.75	...	1.30	4.00
Dixie Triumph 25 Wilt-Resistant	1.35	...	2.35	.90	...	1.60	5.00
Coker 100-2	1.25	...	2.15	.80	...	1.40	4.25
Certified Coker 100-2	1.35	...	2.30	.90	...	1.55	4.75
Certified Coker 200-1	1.35	...	2.35	.90	...	1.60	5.00

WOOD'S FERTILIZERS

FOR INCREASED CROP YIELDS

THIS year decide to use **WOOD'S FERTILIZERS**. All brands are prepared from the best materials and are adapted for the crops indicated. Good fertilizers pay big dividends. Prices are F. O. B. Richmond as of the time this catalog goes to press.

ASK FOR WOOD'S STANDARD FERTILIZERS

Wood's Market Garden Fertilizer

Analysis: 5% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Potash

A very popular fertilizer among market growers who wish to get their crops on the market early. The high nitrogen content gives vegetables a quick start and pushes them to maturity. The phosphoric acid and potash are in proper portions to give firmness and good color. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.75; 200-lb. bag \$3.15; ton \$30.50.

Wood's "Standard" Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: 5% Nitrogen, 7% Phosphoric Acid, 7% Potash

A high-grade, non-acid forming fertilizer made especially for Irish potatoes. Plant food derived from highest quality materials, and will produce an early crop of firm, smooth potatoes. Apply 1,000 lbs. or more to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.80; 200-lb. bag \$3.20; ton \$31.50.

Wood's "Standard" 4-12-4 Fertilizer

For Grasses

Analysis: 4% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Potash

A high analysis, well-balanced, complete fertilizer. Especially suited to grasses and grain crops on soils where an increased amount of nitrogen is needed. Recommend 300 to 500 lbs. to acre. 200-lb. bag \$3.20; ton \$31.50.

Wood's "Standard" Bone Meal

Made from pure animal bone thoroughly pulverized. Of the finest quality. Recommended for lawns, borders and all garden or farm crops, quickly available and lasting in effects. Offered now in most convenient packages, 50 and 100-lb. bags. Apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; 500 lbs. to the acre. 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.70; ton \$50.00.

Standard Acid or Super-Phosphate

Guaranteed 16% Available Phosphoric Acid

Recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure. Apply 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. 200-lb. bag \$1.85; ton \$18.00.

Wood's High-Grade Sheep & Cow Manure

The supreme natural fertilizers finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.20; ton \$42.00. When ordering specify which wanted.

Peat Moss

Domestic. The highest grade; free from sand and dirt. Fine for mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flower beds and evergreens and for lawns. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.25; bale (about 20 bushels) \$4.00.

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE—100 lbs. 65c; ton \$10.00.

HYDRATED LIME—10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00; ton \$17.00.



**GET CROPS
LIKE THIS**

Wood's "Standard" Grain Fertilizer

For Corn, Oats, Wheat and Barley

Analysis: 2% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Potash

A mixture of high grade available plant foods especially suited for corn and all grain and grass crops. Will produce big early crops. Apply 500 to 600 lbs. per acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.60; 200-lb. bag \$3.00; ton \$29.00.

Wood's "Standard" Tobacco Fertilizer

Analysis: 3% Nitrogen, 10% Phosphoric Acid, 6% Potash

A complete balanced fertilizer for all tobacco crops. Apply 800 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. per acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.75; 200-lb. bag \$3.40; ton \$32.00.

Wood's "Standard" Lawn Fertilizer

Analysis: 6% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphorus, 2% Potash

A special high grade fertilizer for lawns and sport grounds. 25-lb. bag 85c; 100 lbs. \$3.00; ton \$58.00.

Wood's Tree Fertilizer

Analysis: 10% Nitrogen, 2% Phosphorus, 6% Potash

Specially prepared to vitalize and improve trees and shrubs. Produces vigorous leafy growth. 25-lb. bag 85c; 100 lbs. \$3.00; ton \$58.00.

Champion Brand Nitrate of Soda

The improved modern Chilean Nitrate of Soda, packed in 100-lb. paper-lined waterproof burlap bags. It is of higher purity and analysis than any other Chilean Nitrate. Drills very easily; doesn't get lumpy. Packed only in 100-lb. bags. Apply 100 lbs. to the acre. \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; ton \$43.00.

Sulphate of Ammonia

Ammonia 25%, guaranteed. Quickly available; not easily leached from the soil; fine and dry, easily spread by hand or machine. Ideal for top dressing grain, meadows and lawns. Apply 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. per acre. 200-lb. bag \$4.50; ton \$43.00.

Vigoro — A Swift Product

The complete and odorless plant food. Develops thick lawn turf, large, colorful flowers, early delicious vegetables. Directions with every bag. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Hyper-Humus (Vegetative)

An odorless cultivated American peat humus. A wonderful soil conditioner. Good for renovating old lawns, also for trees and shrubbery. Splendid for gardens and greenhouses, etc. Descriptive leaflet on application. 50 lbs. 85c; 100 lbs. \$1.50; 500 lbs. \$7.00; 1,000 lbs. \$13.00; ton \$25.00. Ask for special carload prices.

All Prices Subject
to Change

WOOD'S POULTRY FOODS

Our Own Make—Fresh Daily
Write for Ton Prices

Hollybrook Starting Mash (Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil with Vitamin A and D).—A splendid chick mash after a tried and proven formula. Will certainly give results. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.45. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. \$1.45; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

Hollybrook Chick Grains Fully nourishes and sustains young chicks until six or eight weeks old. A high-grade chick food containing only the best ingredients to keep chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.15.

Hollybrook Growing Mash (With Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil).—A high-grade growing mash that "makes 'em grow." It is a tried formula. All poultry raisers should feed it. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.35. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.60.

Hollybrook Developing Food

—Prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.15.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture —Used by the most successful pigeon breeders. It contains Canada field peas, hemp, and other necessary grains for pigeon feeding.

WITH CORN—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.60. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 95c; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$3.15.

WITHOUT CORN—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.60. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. 95c; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.40.

Pamunkey Pigeon Mixture **WITH CORN**—A splendid mixture for economical feeding. Contains Canada field peas and other desirable grains and seeds. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$2.90.



WHITE LEGHORN

Write for illustrated leaflet "How to Cull"

Hollybrook Laying Mash (With Buttermilk).—A combination of the choicest and best ingredients going into a mash food. Feed it and get results. Contains organic mineral supplement. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.35. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.40.

Hollybrook Scratch Food —For those who want the best scratch for their best fowls, prize winners and such, we offer Hollybrook Scratch Food. Composed of the most desirable grains used in any scratch, including sunflower and corn. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.15.

Hollybrook Broiler or Battery Ration (With Cod Liver Oil and Buttermilk).—

Specially prepared for growing broilers. The only feed necessary for broilers from hatching to maturity. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.40. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.65.

Pamunkey Scratch Food —A scratch food for general purpose feeding. Made of choice, clean grains and seeds correctly proportioned to give best results. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.95.

Pamunkey Chick Grains —A splendid mixture for general purposes. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.20.

Wood's "Home-Scratch Food"

(Corn and Wheat)—A wholesome two-grain mixture. \$2.10 per 100 lbs.

Pamunkey Laying Mash (With Buttermilk) — Prepared for economical feeding and egg production. The best general purpose mash on the market. A money-maker for poultry raisers. Contains organic mineral supplement. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.30.

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDS

CRACKED CORN—Yellow: 50 lbs. 95c; 100 lbs. \$1.85. White: 50 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$1.60.

CORN—Yellow or White—85c per bus.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL—Three sizes, coarse, medium, fine. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 45c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 10c; 50 lbs. 45c; 100 lbs. 75c.

POULTRY CHARCOAL—For Mash Mixtures—Three grades, fine, medium and coarse. By mail postpaid, trial package 35c. Not postpaid, trial package 20c; 50-lb. paper-lined sack \$1.05.

POULTRY GRIT—Small, medium or large. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 15c; 50 lbs. 45c; 100 lbs. 80c.

DRIED BUTTERMILK—50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.75.

POWDERED SULPHUR—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$5.25.

ALFALFA MEAL (FINE)—Dehydrated. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

PEANUT MEAL—50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$1.75.

FEEDING RYE MEAL, 60% protein, coarse, medium and fine—For cattle, chickens and hogs. 50 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$1.70.

FISH MEAL, 58% protein—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

DAIRY AND DOG FEEDS

Made fresh daily by tested formulas with highest quality clean ingredients.

WOOD'S 20% DAIRY FEED.—Large dairymen report it a fourth more feeding value than other 20% feeds. Has 1,520 pounds digestible nutrients per ton. Per 100 lbs. \$2.10; 5-bag lots \$2.05 per 100 lbs.; per ton, \$40.00.

WOOD'S 24% DAIRY FEED—Contains high quality, easily digested proteins, balanced for maximum milk production and health. Per 100 lbs. \$2.30; 5-bag lots \$2.15 per 100 lbs.; ton \$42.00.

WOOD'S DOG FOOD—Large parts of meat meal, buttermilk and minerals. Gives dogs endurance in hunting, and fine condition while idle. Mix with water and make like corn bread. 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

PRATT'S DOG FOOD—A complete food; no other food need be fed to completely nourish the dog.

Meal—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.55; 50 lbs. \$2.95; 100 lbs. \$5.60.

Cubes—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

HUNT CLUB DOG FOOD—Chief ingredients beef and liver plus seventeen other ingredients. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

PARD DOG FOOD (A Swift & Co. Product)—Fed out of cans. 1-lb. 10c; 1 doz. cans \$1.10; 48 cans \$4.00.

WOOD'S PREMIER MEAT SCRAPS—55% protein. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING—Medium. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$4.10; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

POULTRY WHEAT—\$2.35 per 100 lbs.

BRAN AND SHIPSTUFF—Each \$1.65 per 100 lbs.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

LARGE YELLOW MILLET FOR FEEDING—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 80c. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

KAFFIR AND MILO MAIZE (for feeding)—\$2.10 per 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL, POULTRY BARLEY, SHIPSTUFF AND COTTON SEED MEAL. Write for prices.

WOOD'S SPECIAL QUAIL MASH with Buttermilk. 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

POULTRY LITTER—Domestic. \$4.00 per bale.

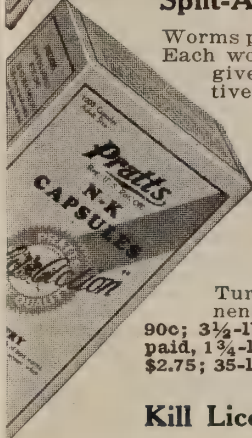
EPSOM SALTS—Postpaid, 10 lbs. 95c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

HEAVY OATS FOR SPROUTING—70c per bushel (32 lbs.).

BOCALPHOS (Mineral Supplement for Mashers)—50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Pratts

REMEDIES — REGULATORS — DISINFECTANTS



More Eggs in 15 Days . . . or Money Back!

Famous, old reliable Pratt's Poultry Regulator is guaranteed to produce more eggs in 15 days or money back. Shortens molt. Builds vitality. Keeps young birds growing like weeds. By mail postpaid, 1½-lb. pkge. 35c; 3¾-lb. pkge. 65c. Not prepaid, 1½-lb. pkge. 25c; 3¾-lb. pkge. 50c; 12½-lb. pkge. \$1.60; 25-lb. pail, \$2.90; 100-lb. bag \$9.65 each.

More Effective Worming with "Split-Action" Capsules

Worms poison layers. Don't go broke feeding worms. Each worm treatment in "Split-Action" capsules is given separately and hours apart. More effective. Easier on birds. By mail postpaid, adult size, 50-tablet pkge. 85c; 100-tablet pkge. \$1.50; 500-tablet pkge. \$5.50; 1,000-tablet pkge. \$10.00. Chick size, 50-tablet pkge. 55c; 100-tablet pkge. \$1.00; 500-tablet pkge. \$3.75; 1,000-tablet pkge. \$6.50.

Stop Bloody Coccidiosis Losses

Stops heavy losses from bloody coccidiosis. Turns natural attacks into IMMUNITY (permanent protection). By mail postpaid, 1¾-lb. pkge. 90c; 3¾-lb. pkge. \$1.45; 8¾-lb. pkge. \$3.10. Not prepaid, 1¾-lb. pkge. 75c; 3¾-lb. pkge. \$1.25; 8¾-lb. pkge. \$2.75; 35-lb. drum \$9.50.

Kill Lice, . . . This Easy Way!

Lice upset layers. . . stops production! To kill lice just apply Pratt's Roost Paint to the roosts. No handling of birds. By mail postpaid, ½-pt. can \$1.00; 1-qt. can \$1.65; 1-qt. can \$2.40; 1-gal. can \$7.30. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 85c; 1 pt. \$1.50; 1 qt. \$2.25; 1 gal. \$7.00.

PRATTS INHALANT—For better control of colds and catarrh in poultry. By mail postpaid, 1-pt. bot. 75c; 1-qt. can \$1.20; 1-gal. can \$3.45. Not postpaid, 1-pt. bot. 60c; 1-qt. can \$1.00; 1-gal. can \$3.00.

PRATTS CHICK TABLETS—Use in drinking water. Saves chicks. By mail postpaid, small size (approximately 30 tablets) 30c; large size (approximately 75 tablets) 60c.

PRATTS R-P TABLETS—For use in drinking water of adult birds. By mail postpaid, small size (approximately 75 tablets) 25c; large size (approximately 175 tablets) 50c.

PRATTS LICE KILLER—In sifter cans for use in dust-baths, nests, etc. By mail postpaid, 14-oz. pkge. 40c; 2-lb. pkge. 70c. Not postpaid, 14-oz. pkge. 30c; 2-lb. pkge. 60c each.

PRATTS PIK-NO-MOR—Stops cannibalism among chickens of all ages. By mail postpaid, 2-oz. size 30c; 5-oz. size 55c; 1-lb. size \$1.35. Not postpaid, 2-oz. size 25c; 5-oz. size 50c; 1-lb. size \$1.25.

PRATTS WORM POWDER—Round worm flock treatment for use in mash. By mail postpaid, 4-oz. pkge. 75c; 20-oz. pkge. \$2.50.

PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR—Keeps stock in the pink of condition. By mail postpaid, 21-oz. pkge. 35c; 3-lb. pkge. 65c. Not prepaid, 21-oz. pkge. 25c; 3-lb. pkge. 50c; 25-lb. pail \$2.90 each.

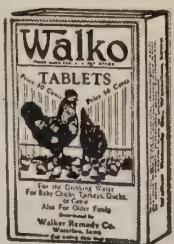
PRATTS COW TONIC—An appetizer, tonic and mineral supplement for dairy cows and calves. By mail postpaid, 1½-lb. pkge. 60c; 3½-lb. pkge. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 1½-lb. pkge. 50c; 3½-lb. pkge. \$1.00 each.

PRATTS PHENO-THIAZINE SPECIAL—New, easy to give, effective worm treatment for hogs, sheep and horses. By mail postpaid, small size pkge. 60c; large size pkge. \$1.15. Not prepaid, small size pkge. 50c; large size pkge. \$1.00.

PRATTS DISINFECTANT—Economical, powerful, non-poisonous. By mail postpaid, 1-pt. can 50c; 1-qt. can 65c; 1-gal. \$1.75 each. Not postpaid, 1 pt. can 35c; 1-qt. can 50c; 1-gal can \$1.50.

HTH-15 —A chlorine sterilizer and disinfectant used for killing bacteria on milk utensils and dusting for colds and bronchitis in poultry. Safe and easy to use. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 60c; 3-lb. can \$1.15. Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 50c; 3-lb. can \$1.00 each.

Walko Tablets Especially valuable for diarrhoea and loose bowel trouble among incubator chicks. They tend to prevent digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swellings of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. Price postpaid, small size 50c; large size \$1.00.



Black Leaf Worm Powder —A splendid flock treatment for round worms. No setback in egg production. Full directions for feeding on each package. Price postpaid, ¼-lb. pkge. 80c; 1½-lb. pkge. \$3.00; 3-lb. pkge. \$5.75 each. Not prepaid, ¼-lb. pkge. 75c; 1½-lb. pkge. \$2.90; 3-lb. pkge. \$5.60 each.

"Black Leaf" Worm Pellets —Pellets soften in crop and mix with feed, but nicotine is not released until it reaches the intestine, where it kills the round worm. Full directions on each package. Price postpaid, 100-pellet pkge. 85c; 500-pellet pkge. \$3.50; 1,000-pellet pkge. \$6.50 each.

"Black Leaf 40" —A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body-lice. 1-oz. bottle (treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 35c; 5-oz. (treats 65 to 100 feet of roost) \$1.00; 1-lb. bottle (treats 195 to 240 feet) \$2.25; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) \$3.25; 5-lb. tin (treats 1,000 to 1,200 feet) \$5.85; 10-lb. tin (treats 1,900 to 2,400 feet) \$10.60.

Natural Cod Liver Oil For Poultry and Animal Feeding—Furnishes vitamins A and D necessary for high egg production; good egg quality,—particularly strong shells, high hatchability, and strong chicks. Contains less than 1.4% free fatty acid. Full directions for feeding on each can. Price postpaid, 1-qt. can \$1.15 each; 2-qt. can \$2.00. Not prepaid, 1-qt. can 90c; 2-qt. can \$1.75; 1-gal. can \$3.25; 5-gal. can \$15.25.

Toxite —Poultry and Live Stock Spray. Price postpaid, 1-qt. can 75c. Not prepaid, 1-qt. can 60c; 1-gal. can \$1.50.

Baby Chick and Egg Boxes

Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes—A safe and convenient carrier for shipping baby chicks by parcel post or express.



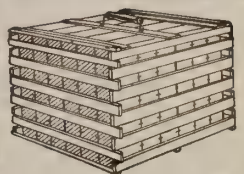
Cover and sides are perforated, but the holes are only semi-cut, this enables you to remove only as many holes as are required at the time of shipment. Packed one dozen to the bundle, shipped knocked down, staples for setting up enclosed in each bundle.

Standard Sizes	Not Postpaid Prepaid	
	Per Doz.	Per Doz.
100-chick size, 18x22x5½	\$2.85	\$2.25
50-chick size, 18x11x5½	2.15	1.75
25-chick size, 9x11x5½	1.55	1.25

Stapling tools for assembling, 35c each postpaid.

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

—A safe and convenient folding, shipping egg crate. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners, cardboard fillers and cup-shaped cushion flats.



	Postpaid		Not Prepaid	
	Each	Each	Doz.	Doz.
6-dozen egg size	60c	50c	\$5.75	
12-dozen egg size	70c	55c	6.25	
15-dozen egg size	80c	60c	7.00	

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and 12 cup-shaped cushion flats, 50c per set, postpaid.

Anderson's "Hatchanegg" Box



—Specially made for shipping valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. The strength of the package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. The walls, top and bottom are double thickness and the cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar, but guards them from excessive heat or cold.

	Postpaid		Not Prepaid	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
15-egg size . . .	\$.35	\$2.80	\$.25	\$2.50
30-egg size . . .	.45	4.10	.35	3.50

Write for Free Poultry and Livestock Health Guide.

POULTRY FOUNTAINS and FEEDERS



Nos. 11 & 12

No. W-13

Nos. 22, 23
& 25

No. 32

Nos. W-2 & W-3

No. 9

Nos. W-1-S &
W-2-S

No. W-5

No. D-1

Round Baby Chick Feeders —Economical, clean and sanitary, and prevents waste of feed. The top fits snugly on the pan, but can be easily removed for cleaning and filling. Two sizes. **No. 11**—Diameter 6 inches with 8 holes. **By mail postpaid, 20c each. Not prepaid, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.** **No. 12**—Diameter 8 1/4 inches with 12 holes. **By mail postpaid, 30c each. Not prepaid, 20c each; \$2.25 per doz.**

All-Purpose Float Fountain **No. W-13**—This fountain is as easy to clean and handle as a regular water bucket. The double-acting brass float valve maintains the correct water level in the drinking pan at all times. The removable drinking pan is a real sanitary feature. An ideal fountain for either baby chicks or grown fowls; 10-qt. capacity. **By mail postpaid, \$1.75 each. Not prepaid, \$1.50 each.**

Top Fill Double Wall Fountain —Easy to clean and fill. Water feeds automatically to the proper level in the drinking pan. Made with two air-lock cans. Outer can slips off easily, allowing inner can to be filled from the top. Made in three sizes. **By mail postpaid, No. W-22, 2-gal. capacity, \$1.60 each; No. W-23, 3-gal. capacity, \$1.90 each; No. W-25, 5-gal. capacity, \$2.75 each. Not prepaid, No. W-22, \$1.35 each; No. W-23, \$1.65 each; No. W-25, \$2.40 each.**

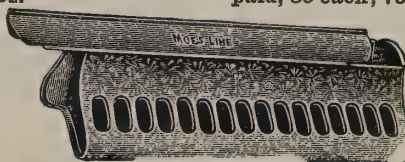
Metal Reel Feeder —Equipped with a Z-shaped metal reel which revolves freely, prevents roosting and keeps the chickens out of the trough. Can be used for either feed or water. Made in three sizes. **By mail postpaid, No. F-0, 12 inches long, 25c; No. F-2, 24 inches long, 45c; No. F-14, 40 inches long, 65c. Not prepaid, No. F-0, 15c; \$1.60 per doz.; No. F-2, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz; No. F-14, 40c each; \$4.50 doz.**

Life-Saver Chick Fountain The all-round plan provides maximum drinking space in this bottom-fill fountain. The special recess in center of pan tends to seal edge of tank when inverting after filling and prevents splashing of water. Made in two sizes. **By mail postpaid, No. W-2, 4-qt. size, 65c each; No. W-3, 8-qt. size, \$1.00 each. Not prepaid, No. W-2, 50c each; No. W-3, 80c each.**

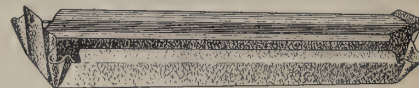
Economy Champion Fountain or Feeder —Especially designed for baby chicks. The wire grid guard prevents roosting on the feeder, which avoids food contamination and prevents waste. Grid wires are correctly spaced, easily attached or removed for cleaning. Made in three sizes. **By mail postpaid, No. S-0, 12 inches long, 40c each; No. S-1, 18 inches long, 50c each; F-2G, 28 inches long, 65c each. Not prepaid, No. S-0, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; No. S-1, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; No. F-2G, 35c each; \$3.75 doz.**



Nos. S-0, S-1, F-2G, and F-40



No. 140 and 141



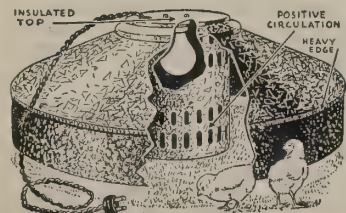
No. F-0 and F-2

B-13 BEST OF ALL ELECTRIC BROODER

Automatic — Safe — Clean — Odorless — Economical

Thoroughly insulated and equipped with two independent heating circuits of 500 watts each, wired for 110 volts, for cold house brooding. After the adjustment of the thermostat to the desired temperature the heat is turned on and off automatically.

To conserve heat when chicks are small, close metal side of brooder. Size, 50 in. x 50 in. from flat to flat. As chicks get larger, open sides to area 60 in. x 60 in. Legs carry three adjustments for height. The adjustable ventilator in the top keeps the air fresh and eliminates dampness under brooder. Furnished with quick-break switch (non radio-interfering); 10 feet rubber covered cord; thermometer and sockets for pilot light and permanent attraction light. **Model B-13, size 60 x 60; capacity, 500 chicks. Price \$21.75.**



Baby Grand Electric Hover



"Best of All" Electric Brooder

BABY GRAND ELECTRIC HOVER

The Baby Grand Hover is economical to operate; for general use, a 75-watt bulb is sufficient, but a 100-watt bulb will give sufficient heat when the outside air is freezing. Perforated circular heating drum protects heating elements and forces the heat to the top of canopy, which deflects it down on to the backs of the chicks. Complete with curtain, 6 feet of cord and plug. No bulb furnished. **Model C-1, diameter 22 inches; capacity 75-100 chicks. By mail postpaid, \$2.70. Not postpaid, \$2.50 each.**

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES

Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands Made in five colors: White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Five sizes (order by number). No. 4, baby chick size; No. 5, for pigeons and small fowls; No. 8, for Leghorn hens; No. 9, for large Leghorn hens; No. 10, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red size; No. 12, for turkeys and Asiatics. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **By mail postpaid, dozen 10c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c.**



Bandetts — Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single handed. Made in four colors: blue, red, yellow, and green. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. **Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75.**



Champion Leg Bands —This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 for 20c; 50 for 30c; 100 for 50c.**

Perfect Poultry Punch — Simple in construction. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web. **By mail postpaid, 60c each. Not postpaid, 55c each.**



China Nest Eggs —Made of white opal glass, uniform in size and will not break easily. Keep one in every nest, they will induce the hen to lay where she should—in the nests provided for her. Made in two sizes.

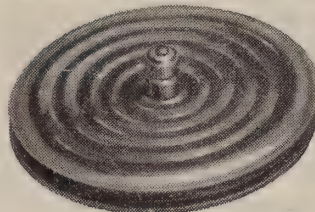
For Poultry—By mail postpaid, 6 for 20c; 35c per dozen. Not prepaid, 6 for 15c; dozen 25c.

For Quail—By mail postpaid, dozen 45c; \$3.00 per 100. Not prepaid, 35c per dozen; \$2.75 per 100.

Lime Nest Eggs —They look like real hen's eggs. Made from pure sterilized sulphate of lime, a product well known among poultry raisers for its value in keeping nests in a clean healthful condition. **By mail, postpaid, 6 for 25c; 40c per dozen. Not postpaid, 6 for 20c; dozen 30c.**

The X-Ray Egg Tester —Designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35c each. NOT POSTPAID, 25c.**

"Best of All" Wafer Thermostadt —Made of special tempered brass, sensitive, accurate and dependable. The double unit style is specially recommended, as it has a solid post between making each unit independent of the other, so if one wafer should become injured the other would continue to function. **By mail postpaid, 3-inch wafer 30c each; 4-inch wafer 45c each. Not postpaid, 3-inch wafer 25c each; 4-inch wafer 40c each.**



Philadelphia Caponizing Set —One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **\$3.00 each, postpaid.**

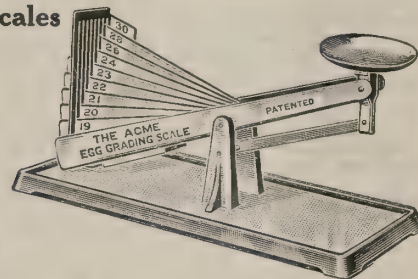
Thermometers —The Taylor line of thermometers are specially constructed and are noted for their accuracy; every one is thoroughly tested before shipped. **Taylor Incubator Thermometer, 75c each, postpaid. Taylor Brooder Thermometer, 50c each, postpaid.**

Incubator Hygrometers —Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Hygrometers do not regulate the moisture, but is an indicator showing exactly what conditions are, so that if not correct they may be made so. **By mail postpaid, \$1.85 each.**

Gape Worm Extractor —When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. **30c each, postpaid.**

Acme Egg Grading Scales

—Made entirely of aluminum. Every part is accurately made and carefully tested and will meet the requirements of any state bureau of weights and measures. Simple in operation and will grade all eggs from 19 to 30 ounces per doz. **Price, postpaid, \$2.75 each. Not prepaid, \$2.50 each.**



WOOD'S BLOOD-TESTED BABY CHICKS

Wood's Chicks are from layers of known performance and breed characteristics. This insures chicks of vigor and egg production. Broilers and eggs promise profits this year. Order early to insure delivery as wanted. Send for our Illustrated Baby Chick Catalog—mailed free.



We can also supply State Certified Chicks of the above breeds at \$10.00 per 100.

Barred Rocks —Splendidly bred, to improve egg laying ability. Big and husky. Profitable for meat. Out of stocks from "Holderman," "Parks" and "Bishops" and other popular strains.

White Plymouth Rocks —Equal layers to Barred Rocks. They have heavy, meaty frames and are very easy to dress and much more attractive.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds —Marked for healthy vigor and stamina to resist cold. Liked for their fine egg producing qualities during the winter, and also for their delicious flavored meat.

White Wyandottes —Our Wyandotte chicks are noted for vigor and wonderful egg laying ability. Splendid broilers. Very popular with housewives. Easy to prepare for the table.

Heavy Assorted —Not a mixed breed but pure-bred chicks of unsold breeds.

Buff Orpingtons —This breed is very easy to raise. It puts on meat quite fast, an excellent sort for broiler use. They also lay very good and extra size eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns —These are the "English Type." Rich in blood, from the Creighton and Hanson strain. The favorite egg producing breed. Their large white eggs are always in demand.

New Hampshires —Feather very quickly and grow fast, often far ahead of other broiler sorts. An excellent table fowl. Try it this year.

New England Cross —Known for quick growth and vitality. A healthy cross between a New Hampshire female and Barred Rock male.

100% Live Delivery, January-February shipment. Cash with Order. Hatch Days: Tuesdays and Fridays.

Postpaid Prices:	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$43.00
White Rocks	2.50	5.00	9.00	43.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	2.50	5.00	9.00	43.00
White Wyandottes	2.50	5.00	9.00	43.00
White Leghorns	2.50	5.00	9.00	43.00
Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	9.00	43.00
New Hampshires	2.65	5.25	9.50	45.00
New England Cross	2.75	5.50	9.75	47.50
Heavy Assorted	2.40	4.75	8.50	...

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

Ask for
Our Spray
Chart.

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

Arsenate of Lead —For All Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water (one level tablespoonful to gallon) for general spraying. **By mail postpaid, 35c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 85c.** Not postpaid, 25c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 60c; case (48 lbs.) \$6.20.

Calcium Arsenate (Arsenate of Lime). For leaf-eating insects. May be applied dry, mixing 1 part calcium arsenate to 7 parts hydrated (air-slaked) lime or land plaster; or in water 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. **By mail postpaid, 30c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 70c each.** Not postpaid, 20c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 45c; case (48 lbs.) \$4.50.

Rotenone Dust —Garden Guard; kills insects on vegetation, but leaves no poisonous residue. Controls bean beetle, cabbage worm, asparagus, cucumber and flea beetles, potato bug, tomato worm, rose slug, leaf hopper, thrips, red spider, plant lice and other garden pests. Apply 15 to 20 pounds per acre. May be applied either as a dust or spray. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 40c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00.** Not postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5-lb. pkg. 65c; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.00.

Rotenone-Sulphur Dust —A combination insecticide and fungicide. Recommended for bean beetle, cabbage worm, harlequin bug, red spider, thrips, aphids, bollworm, squash borer, melon worm and other leaf-eating insects. Also for powdery mildew, rust, anthracnose, black spot and brown canker. May be applied either as a dust or spray. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00.** Not postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. 65c; 50-lb. pkg. \$6.00.

Baricide —Kills leaf-eating insects. May be applied in water, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to a gallon, or may be dusted on when the plants are wet with dew or rain. Contains no arsenic. **By mail postpaid, 2½-lb. pkg. 45c; 5-lb. pkg. 70c; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.15.** Not postpaid, 2½-lb. pkg. 25c; 5-lb. pkg. 40c; 10-lb. pkg. 75c.

Magnesium Arsenate For Bean Beetle and other Leaf-eating Insects—Burns the leaf less than other recommended insecticides. For spraying, use 1 pound to 50 gallons of water; for dusting, use 1 pound to 5 pounds air-slaked lime or fine road dust. **By mail postpaid, 12-oz. pkg. 45c; 2-lb. pkg. 80c.** Not postpaid, 12-oz. pkg. 35c; 2-lb. pkg. 60c.

Paris Green —For Leaf-eating Insects. Mix one pound to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. **By mail postpaid, ¼ lb. 20c; 1-lb. 55c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25.** Not postpaid, ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00.

LONDON PURPLE—¼ lb. 20c, postpaid.

Bordeaux Mixture For blights, scab, mildew, etc.—Prevents other fungus diseases of plants and fruits and improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and fruit trees, etc. Three sprayings on peanuts at the Holland, Va., experiment station increased the yield 50%. 8 pounds to 50 gallons water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon). **By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. 85c.** Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 4-lb. pkg. 65c; case (48 lbs.) \$6.50.

Pyrethrum Dust —Not poisonous. May be used as a dust 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre, or as a spray 1 lb. to 10 gallons of water. Will not burn the foliage, leaves no poisonous residue, and can be safely used on vegetables and fruits without endangering health. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 90c; 10 lbs. \$5.35.** Not postpaid, 1b. 80c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY For Chewing and Sucking Insects and Ants—For bean beetle, cabbage worms, cucumber and squash beetles, potato bug, cutworms, green fly, white fly, mealy bug, mites, plant lice, leaf hopper, rose bugs and chafers, aster beetle and currant worm. Not poisonous. For general spraying (1 part to 800) an ounce makes 6 gallons; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, oz. bottle 35c; 6 ozs. \$1.00; 16 ozs. (pint) \$2.15.** Not postpaid, gallon \$12.20.

Slug Shot For Leaf-eating Insects. Destroys insects, worms and caterpillars on vegetables and house plants, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Harmless to man, beast or fowl, and does not injure foliage. Apply dry or in water. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. sifter-top pkg. 35c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00.** Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5-lb. pkg. 75c.

Lime-Sulphur For San Jose Scale.—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale. **DRY LIME-SULPHUR**—Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 12½ lbs. \$2.10.** Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 12½ lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION—Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing. For fall and spring spraying, use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water. **Qt. 40c; gal. 75c; 5 gals. \$2.75; 10 gals. \$4.25; 50-gal. barrel \$10.00.** (No charge for containers.) Cannot be mailed.

Scalecide For San Jose Scale.—A high-grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees, shrubs, etc., while in the dormant state. Kills aphids and red mites and destroys the eggs and larvae wintering in inaccessible places on the bark of trees. It spreads rapidly into cracks and crevices and covers rough bark thoroughly. Mix one part scalecide with fifteen parts water. **Quart 60c; gallon \$1.40; 5 gallons \$5.50; 15 gallons \$13.25.**

Sulfocide —A highly concentrated liquid sulphur fungicide for summer spraying; use it instead of lime-sulphur for summer spraying. A quart makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.60.** Not postpaid, pt. 50c; qt. 85c; gal. \$2.25.

Kayso (The casein spreader and adhesive)—Kayso greatly increases the spreading and wetting properties of the spray, spreads it evenly and makes the spray stick regardless of rains. Use two heaping tablespoonfuls to 10 gallons of spray, or 1 pound for 100 gallons. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 10 lbs. \$2.10.** Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 40c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap)—Destroys mealy bug and almost all lice on plants. Effective against scale and soft-bodied sucking insects. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.** Not postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Aphids
40% Nicotine
—For Sucking Insects and Poultry Lice. Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate. Dilute 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water as directed.

By mail postpaid, 1-oz. bottle 40c; 5-oz. pkg. \$1.10; 1b. \$2.40; 2 lbs. \$3.40; 5 lbs. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$11.00. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 5 oz. \$1.00; 1b. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$3.25; 5 lbs. \$5.85; 10 lbs. \$10.60.

BLACK LEAF 40 FOR POULTRY LICE—See page 69.

NON-POISONOUS
RED ARROW
GARDEN SPRAY
PYRETHRUM-ROTENONE

For Chewing and Sucking Insects—A pyrethrum spray that is highly recommended for killing insects on vegetables and flower plants and fruit trees. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); $\frac{1}{2}$ pint makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; quart, \$5.40.** Not postpaid, gallon \$16.00.

Japanese Beetle Spray —Controls and repels the beetle. 1 pound makes 20 gallons of spray. **By mail postpaid, 75c.** Not postpaid, 60c per lb.

Garden Volck —For sucking insects. Controls plant lice, red spider, thrips, mealy bug, squash bug, mildew, rust, scale, insects, etc. Contains oil, nicotine and soap. **By mail postpaid, 3½-oz. pkg. 40c; pt. \$1.15; qt. \$1.75; gal. \$4.40.** Not postpaid, 3½-oz. pkg. 35c; pt. \$1.00; qt. \$1.50; gal. \$4.50.

Nursery Volck —For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spiders, rust, mites and similar insects. May be used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety; a suitable spray for all plants, flowers, vegetables, berries and shrubs. **By mail postpaid, ½ pint 45c; quart \$1.00.** Not postpaid, ½ pint 35c; quart 75c; gallon \$2.00; 5 gallons \$8.00.

Snarol For cutworms, sowbugs, grasshoppers, slugs, snails, earwigs, etc. A ready prepared meal to broadcast under vegetation; the pests eat it and are quickly destroyed. **By mail postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 50c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.10.** Not postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. 85c.

Triogen Destroys leaf-eating insects like rose slugs, caterpillars, webworm, red spider, plant lice, aster beetles, etc.; controls mildew, black spot, canker and rust on roses and other plants; yellows, and fungus diseases on many flowering plants.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
A—Small kit; makes 16 quarts.....	\$1.65	\$1.50
B—Medium kit; makes 64 quarts.....	4.25	4.00
C—Large kit; makes 32 gallons.....	6.40	6.00
D—Estate size; makes 128 gallons....	....	20.00

Cut Worm Bait —For cut worms, sow bugs, grasshoppers, slugs, snails and other garden pests. **By mail postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 50c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.10.** Not postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 40c; 4-lb. pkg. 85c.

Lethane 440 —Controls hard-to-kill sucking insects, mealy bug, scale, red spider, mites, midge, thrips, white fly, etc. Quick acting; does not deteriorate; economical. **By mail postpaid, qt. \$2.50; gal. \$6.35.** Not postpaid, qt. \$2.25; gal. \$6.00.

Molgen Eliminates moles from lawns; not poisonous to humans and pets. **By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 60c; 1½-lb. pkg. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$4.25.** Not postpaid, ½ lb. 50c; 1½-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$4.00.

Para-di-Chloro-Benzene Sometimes called Para; for peach tree borer and tobacco blue mold—Tests show approximately 95% control. Apply in the spring when the ground is dry, also in September or October. Spring applications kill 70 to 75% of the borers. One pound treats ten trees. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 2½-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 40c; 2½-lb. pkg. 80c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.50.**

Ethylene Dichloride Emulsion—For peach tree borer. May be applied to trees of all ages either in spring or fall. **By mail postpaid, 1-qt. can 55c; 2-qt. can 95c each. Not prepaid, 1-qt. can 40c; 2-qt. can 70c; 1-gal. can \$1.30; 5-gal. can \$6.25 each.**

Blue Stone **Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol** (Pulverized Snow). For early spraying, for making bordeaux mixture and copper solution and for blue mold in tobacco plant beds. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00.**

Dusting Sulphur—Apply it for red spider, brown rot, scab, mildew, leaf-spot, rust and other fungus diseases. Use it on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding. Dusting peanuts with sulphur increased the yield 35% at the Holland, Va., experiment station. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.80; 100-lb. bag \$5.25.**

Wettable Sulphur—Wets quickly, stays long in suspension and may be used in combination with lead arsenate, Black Leaf 40, rotenone, pyrethrum and oil sprays. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 65c. Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 50c.**

Red Copper Oxide—Controls damping off and protects seeds and seedlings from soil diseases; assures better stands and yields. **For blue mold on tobacco, use ½ lb. red copper oxide, 1 qt. Lethane spreader, ½ gallon cottonseed oil and water to make 50 gallons. By mail postpaid, ¼ lb. 35c; 1b. 90c. Not postpaid, ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.**

Lethane Spreader—Use in combination with red copper oxide to combat tobacco blue mold. **By mail postpaid, qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.20. Not postpaid, qt. 75c; gal. \$1.80.**

Cotton Seed Oil—**By mail postpaid, qt. 75c; ½ gal. \$1.20; gal. \$2.15. Not postpaid, qt. 60c; ½ gal. \$1.00; gal. \$1.75.**

S. E. C. Oil—**By mail postpaid, ½ gal. \$1.60; gal. \$2.70. Not postpaid, ½ gal. \$1.35; gal. \$2.30.**

Zinc Sulphate—For control of peach bacterial spot and possibly brown-rot and scab. The recommended formula is 4 pounds each of zinc sulphate and fresh hydrated or slaked lime to 50 gallons water. The addition of 1 pound zinc sulphate to 100 gallons lead arsenate spray corrects the spray injury. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.40. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.75.**

Tobacco Dust—**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 50 lbs. \$3.10. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.**

Grafting Wax **By mail postpaid, ¼ lb. 35c; 1b. 60c. Not postpaid, ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 50c.**

Carbon Bisulphide—Kills weevils, bugs and insects generally in beans, peas and grains while in storage. When placed on top of either bulk or sacked grain the fumes permeate the entire bulk. **Not postpaid, 1b. 45c; 2½-lb. pkg. 90c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.60. Cannot be mailed.**

Meo 181—Kills dandelions, crab-grass and other weeds in lawns. A gallon treats 200 square feet. **By mail postpaid, gal. \$1.90. Not postpaid, gal. \$1.55; 5 gals. \$7.25.**

ATLACIDE **CHLORATE WEED KILLER** Kills weeds and poison ivy. Exterminates weeds in walks, driveways, tennis courts, etc. Deadly to vegetation but harmless to humans and birds. Odorless and colorless and will not stain marble or cement. Dissolve 1½ pounds to a gallon of water and apply 2 gallons to 100 square feet; repeat the application in 30 days.

By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 15-lb. pkg. \$3.50; 50-lb. pkg. \$7.50.

Plantabs—Contains Vitamin B₁ and analyzes 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphoric acid and 20% potash, just the proper plant food to encourage a vigorous healthy growth. A complete plant food in odorless, ready-to-use tablet form. **30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.**

STIM-@-PLANT—A wonderful plant food in convenient tablet form; odorless and extremely effective for vegetable and flower gardens, shrubs and pot plants. Simple to use—no waste. It is applied to plants when, where, and as needed. **30 tablets 25c; 100 tablets 75c; 500 tablets \$2.50; 1,000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.**

One Spot Flea Killer—Does not repel fleas, it kills them, if applied once a week to only a spot on the dog or cat. **By mail postpaid, oz. pkg. 30c; 3-oz. pkg. 60c. Not postpaid, oz. 25c; 3 oz. 50c.**



Repels dogs, cats, moles, mice and rabbits. Protects shrubs, garden plants, porch furniture and trees. A single application lasts several weeks. **By mail postpaid, 70c. Not postpaid, 60c.**

Vitamin B₁—Claimed to revitalize weak, sickly plants, produce more vigorous root growth and more and larger blooms. **Trial size (makes 300 gallons) 40c; large size (makes 1,300 gallons), \$1.00, postpaid.**

ROOTONE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

—Makes cuttings easy to root. Dip cuttings in Rootone before planting to give faster and better rooting. Stimulates root growth on cuttings; quickens germination of seed and bulbs; reduces damping-off and wards off fungus attack. **¼ oz. pkg. (treats 400 cuttings) 25c; 2-oz. jar \$1.00; 1b. \$5.00, postpaid.**

Hormodin—Its use assures quicker and better rooting of flowers, shrubs, roses and nursery plants.

No. 1 POWDER—For roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, poinsettias and many house, garden and greenhouse plants. **1¾-oz. tin 50c.**

No. 2 POWDER—For less sensitive, semi-woody types and many shrubs. **1¾-oz. tin 75c.**

No. 3 POWDER—For more resistant species like most evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings. **1-oz. tin \$1.00.**

COMBINATION PACKAGE—All above powders in one carton. **75c.**

TRANSPLANTONE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

—A water soluble powder containing Vitamin B₁ to repair root growth when plants are moved or transplanted; also beneficial to established plants and shrubs; multiplies roots and makes stronger plants. **1 oz. makes 1,000 gallons. 1-oz. can 50c; 3-oz. can \$1.00.**

Stanley's CROW REPELLENT

woodchucks, squirrels, etc. Does not clog the planter; protects the corn from rotting. Not poisonous and will not injure the seed. **By mail postpaid, ½ pint (enough for 1 bushel corn) 70c; pint \$1.15; quart \$2.00. Not postpaid, ½ pint 60c; pint \$1.00; quart \$1.75.**

Protect Your Corn Plantings with
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

CYANOGAS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCIUM CYANIDE

Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness. A calcium cyanide which liberates hydrocyanic acid gas when exposed to the moisture in the air.

CYANOGAS & DUST.—Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. **By mail postpaid, ½-lb. can 55c; 1-lb. can 90c; 5-lb. can \$3.35.**

Not postpaid, ½-lb. can 45c; 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can \$3.00.

CYANOGAS & FUMIGANT. For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphids, moths, weevil and mice. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. can \$3.35.**

Not postpaid, 5-lb. can \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$10.00; 100-lb. pkg. \$30.00.

CYANOGAS DUSTERS. Hand duster, \$3.00. Foot pump duster, \$6.00.

AZOA
(RAT VIRUS)

invariably seek the open air to die. Not poisonous and is absolutely harmless to domestic animals and fowls. It is a Parke, Davis & Co. preparation. **By mail postpaid, 55c. Not postpaid, 50c.**

Rat and Mouse Bait—Not poisonous, but deadly to rats and mice; they go into the open air to die. **By mail postpaid, 20c per pkg. of 10 baits. Not postpaid, 15c per pkg.**

Mouse Seed—Kills mice. Clean, ready to use; no bait, no muss; a saucer and Mouse Seed is all you need. **By mail postpaid, 30c. Not postpaid, 25c.**

Cyanogas Ant Killer—For ants in the garden and lawn. Kills millions. **By mail postpaid, 40c. Not postpaid, 30c.**

Antrol
—Kills All Sweet-Eating Ants. Antrol kills the ant colony in the nest. It contains a mildly poisonous syrup, attractive to the worker ants, which transmit it to the queen. Soon the whole colony is destroyed. **By mail postpaid, set of 4 filled feeders 50c. Antrol Syrup—4-oz. bottle 30c; pint 65c. Not postpaid, set of 4 filled feeders 40c. Antrol Syrup—4-oz. bottle 20c; pint 50c.**

Antrol Ant Powder Kills ants and roaches. Recommended for quick relief in apartments, camps, summer homes, etc. **By mail postpaid, 1¾-oz. shaker top can 15c; 4½-oz. can 35c. Not postpaid, 1¾ oz. 10c; 4½ oz. 25c.**

Ant Trap—Kills both sweet and grease eating ants. Safe and effective. Controls ants in the home, out-of-doors and in greenhouses. **By mail postpaid, 15c. Not postpaid, 10c.**

2% Ceresan For Cotton. Treated cotton seeds produce better stands of vigorous plants and usually increases the yield; allows earlier planting; reduces damping off; prevents seed from rotting in cold, wet soil, and controls many cotton diseases. Three ounces treats a bushel of seed.
By mail postpaid, lb. 85c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.35.
Not postpaid, lb. 70c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$13.25.

2½ CENTS AN ACRE FOR
SEMESAN JR.
RETURNS 2 TO 12 BUS. MORE

By mail postpaid, 1½-oz. pkg. 25c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$3.35.
Not postpaid, 1½-oz. pkg. 15c; lb. 75c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$12.50.

TREAT WITH QUICK, EASY
SEMESAN BEL
DIP FOR LARGER POTATO CROPS

pound makes ten quarts of dip that is effective to the last drop, and will treat many bushels. By mail postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 30c; lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$6.85.
Not postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 25c; lb. \$1.50; 5-lb. pkg. \$6.50; 25-lb. pkg. \$30.00.

TREAT ALL CEREAL SEED WITH
CERESAN
FOR GREATER YIELDS

By mail postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 35c; lb. 90c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.60.
Not postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 30c; lb. 75c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.25; 25-lb. pkg. \$14.00.

TREAT BEFORE PLANTING WITH
SEMESAN
FOR DISEASE PROTECTION

By mail postpaid, ¼-oz. pkg. 15c; 2-oz. pkg. 45c; lb. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$10.35; 25 lbs. \$46.75.
Not postpaid, ¼-oz. pkg. 10c; 2 oz. 35c; lb. \$2.25; 5-lb. pkg. \$10.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$46.00.



National
Eezy Wear
Garden Gloves

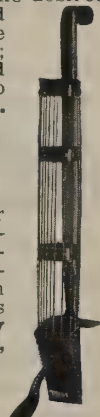
"Small" and "Medium" for women; "Medium" and "Large" for men. Specify the size wanted. By mail postpaid, 80c per pair; 2 pairs for \$1.50. Not postpaid, 75c per pair; 2 pairs for \$1.40.



CORN PLANTER —Light, Strong, Accurate— Will do a lot of planting with little effort. Adjustable by turning a screw to plant the desired number of grains to the hill. When plunged into the ground, a forward movement of the handle opens the jaws and plants the seed; when lifted the jaws close and seed are dropped into the seed tubes for the next hill. Also plants, beans and peas. By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.

No. 304. POTATO PLANTER

—A useful and serviceable tool for the small garden; light and easily operated; adjustable for depth of planting; the wire mesh conveying tube allows the operator to see that each piece is properly planted; no springs to break; rustproof steel jaws. By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.



For Corn—Protects seed corn from rotting, allows earlier planting, hastens and increases germination and produces sturdier plants; controls seedling blight, reduces root and stalk rots, makes the stalk stand up better, improves the ear and increases the yield. 1½ ounces treat a bushel of shelled corn.

For Potatoes—Protects potatoes against both seed-borne and soil-borne diseases; produces a better stand of healthier plants; increases the yield of potatoes that mature earlier, are of better quality and cleaner potatoes that will keep longer. Use it for both sweet and white or Irish potatoes. One acre. A pound treats 32 bushels at at cost of 1½ to 2½ cents a bushel.

Quickens and increases the germination in seeds; produces stronger and more vigorous plants, arrests or destroys most of the fungus and bacterial diseases carried on the surface of seeds, wildfire in tobacco; 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of grain; 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco and vegetable seeds.

Made from special imported hides processed to render them amazingly soft and pliable. Permit almost bare-hand freedom yet provide complete all-leather protection. Dirt-Proof, durable, washable. Four sizes:



Pruning Shears —No. 1.—A first quality shear with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail, postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.



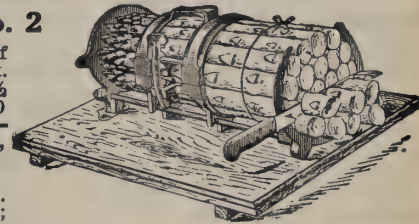
No. 3.—A well-made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

Hedge Shears —Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. One blade has a saw edge; handles of hardwood. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not postpaid, \$2.00.



Asparagus Buncher No. 2

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 7 to 10 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$3.75. Not postpaid, \$3.50.



Asparagus Knife 15 ins. long; the blade 1½ inches wide. By mail postpaid, 35c; \$3.25 per dozen. Not postpaid, 30c each; dozen \$3.00.



Mole Trap —Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not postpaid, \$1.00.



Spading Fork —A strong all-steel fork 10 inches long. All one piece; the tines are extra strong. By mail postpaid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.



Steel Garden Trowel

Pressed steel; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; 10½ inches long

By mail postpaid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.

Transplanting Trowel —The blade is 6 inches long, 1¼ inches wide. The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel. By mail postpaid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.



paid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.

Steel Garden Weeder

—One piece pressed steel, finished in black enamel; has five steel fingers; a useful and serviceable weeder. By mail post-

Hand Weeder —A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. By mail postpaid, 25c. Not postpaid, 20c.



Wiss-Klip Grass Shears —A shear with equal cutting pressure at every point of the blade. Will get into the space between flag stones and into small corners. The offset handle prevents skinning the knuckles; does not tire the operator. By mail postpaid, \$1.35. Not postpaid, \$1.25.



Hotkaps Miniature Greenhouses. Protect plants from frost, wind and rain; mature the crops earlier, keep off insects and keep the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base.

By mail postpaid Not postpaid

Roll of 1,000 Kaps.....	\$11.50	\$10.75
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	4.30	4.00
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	2.90	2.75
Roll of 25 Kaps.....	.65	.50



5,000 or more Kaps at \$10.50 per 1,000.
10,000 or more at \$10.25 per 1,000; 25,000 or more at \$10 per 1,000.
100 and 250 Kap rolls contain a cardboard setter and steel tamper. Extra setters: Metal, \$1.70 each postpaid. Not postpaid, \$1.50.
Cardboard, 65c each, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c.

Gator Hide Mulch Paper —USE IT TO GROW EARLIER, BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS.

Practically eliminates weeds and cultivating; it conserves moisture, keeps the ground from crusting; hastens maturity and produces superior crops in size, quality and cleanliness.

	Width	Length	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Type A	18 inches	300 yards	2.70	2.00 per roll
Type B	36 inches	150 yards	5.35	4.00 per roll

Waterproof Paper Pots —Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use. May be used over and over.

	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid	
Width Per 25	50	100	
2 1/4 inch...30c	50c	70c	25c
2 1/2 inch...35c	50c	75c	25c
3 inch...35c	55c	80c	25c
4 inch...55c	85c	1.20	40c
			65c
			1.00
			7.50

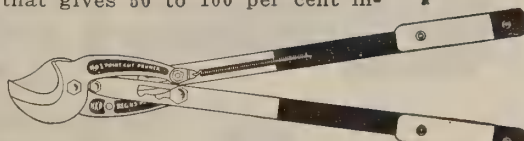
Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels

	Per 100	500	1000
Per 100	500	1000	
4 inch....\$.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	10 inch.....\$1.25
6 inch.... .35	1.50	2.50	12 inch..... 1.40
8 inch.... .90	3.75	7.00	3 1/2 inch copper
			wired tree
			labels
			.35
			1.35
			2.50

Masters Plant Setter —It transplants tobacco, cabbage, collards, sweet potato, pepper, tomato and similar plants perfectly and with little effort. It sets, waters and covers at a single operation; no stooping. With it one man can do the work of three or more using the hand setting method. Eliminates hard, tedious labor; insures a good stand and more vigorous growth. By mail postpaid, \$5.60. Not postpaid, \$5.25.

3-Piece Garden Set —A garden trowel, a 4-tine spading fork, and a weeder. Each tool is made of a single piece of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished. The trowel has a 6-inch blade with ground and polished points. No wooden handles to come off or break. By mail postpaid, 65c. Not postpaid, 50c.

Point Cut Pruner —Cuts close and clean without the slightest injury to the bark, cuts that heal quickly. Both blades have sharp cutting edges. Has slide shift power slot for tough, heavy branches that gives 50 to 100 per cent increase in cutting power. By mail, postpaid, \$4.75. Not postpaid, \$4.50.



Sure-Grip Weed Puller

—The only weed puller that will pull a little weed and not make a big hole. In any well-kept lawn there are but few big weeds, but there may be thousands of little weeds that will grow big and smother the grass if not removed while they are little. The problem is to get the weeds before they grow big and go to seed. The **Sure Grip Weed Puller** has solved the problem. By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not postpaid, \$1.25.

Moss —For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. Large bale \$1.50.

Raffia

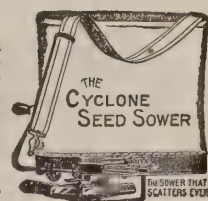
—For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.60.

Peat Moss —For mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flowers, evergreens and lawns. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 95c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.25; bale (about 20 bushels) \$4.00.

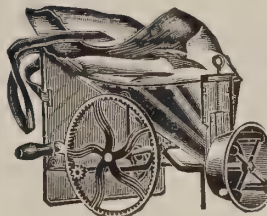
CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail, postpaid, \$5.35. Not postpaid, \$5.00.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Send for Complete Catalog.

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just have to have one. We have used them for more than thirty-five years and could not do without them.

No. 4 Drill and Single Wheel Hoe opens the rows, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds

to the proper depth, firms the soil over the seeds and marks the next row all at one operation. The seed flow can be instantly opened and shut off, and automatically shuts off when turning at the end of a row. Changes from hill dropper to continuous row seeder in a moment. The opening plow and coverers are adjustable for depth and the handles to suit the height of the operator. The seed hopper holds 2 1/2 quarts. Price, \$18.75.

No. 4-D Drill. Exactly like No. 4, but has no cultivating attachments. Price, \$14.75.

Jiffy Seeder. A real seeder for both small and large gardens. It plants all seeds from the smallest up to beans; the hopper holds 1 1/2 pints of seeds, but it will handle the contents of a 5c packet. It plants the seeds, covers to the desired depth and rolls, all at a single operation. Price \$9.95.

No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$11.50.

No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-in. hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price, \$8.95.

Planet Jr. No. 16



No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price, \$7.75.

No. 19. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, and a plow; 15-inch wheel. Price, \$4.95.

Jiffy Hoe and Plow. A splendid tool for the small garden. Has a 3-prong cultivator attachment and a strong plow; it cultivates, plows and weeds. The handle is adjustable to any height. Price complete, \$2.50. Without plow, \$2.00.

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, \$3.75.

Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$4.50.

Planet Jr. Speedhoe. The rotating saw-toothed blades break up the lumps, thoroughly pulverize the soil and leave a moisture retaining mulch; the scuffle blade gets all the weeds; when reversed you have a 3-tooth cultivator. Works like a lawn mower. 10-inch size, \$7.00.

SPRAYERS

All compressed air sprayers tested to 100 lbs. pressure.

No. 34. Openhead Compressed Air Sprayer

A splendidly built high-pressure sprayer, economical and easy to operate. The tank is of first quality material; all seams riveted, beaded and soldered; the pump cylinder is seamless brass, non-corrosive; the nozzle operates perfectly under all pressures; equipped with 22 inches of hose and a 2-foot brass extension pipe. The automatic shut-off nozzle is adjustable for spraying under and over the foliage. The top has a 4-inch opening, making it easy to fill, easy to clean. Capacity 3½ gallons.



By mail postpaid Not postpaid
No. 34-B. Copper tank \$7.25 \$7.00
No. 34-G. Galvanized steel tank.... 4.50 4.25

No. 22. Compressed Air Sprayer

—Exactly like No. 34 except it has a funnel top for easy filling. Holds 3½ gallons.

By mail postpaid Not postpaid
No. 22-B. Copper tank \$6.25 \$6.00
No. 22-G. Galvanized steel tank.... 4.25 4.00

No. 12. Compressed Air Sprayer

—A splendid 2-gallon sprayer with funnel top; removable elbow nozzles for spraying under the foliage.

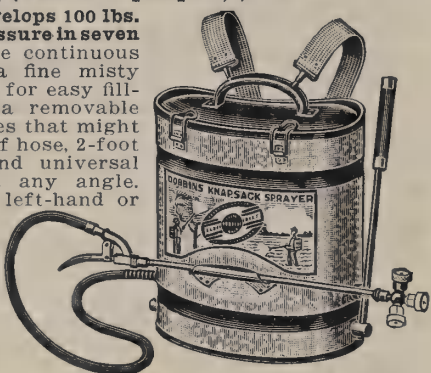
By mail postpaid Not postpaid
No. 12-B. Copper tank \$5.75 \$5.50
No. 12-G. Galvanized steel tank.... 3.75 3.50

No. 9. Compressed Air Sprayer

—A good sprayer at a low price. Automatic shut-off nozzle; 20-inch brass extension pipe curved to reach under the foliage; 2-gallon galvanized steel tank. Easy to fill, clean and drain. By mail postpaid, \$3.00. Not postpaid, \$2.75.

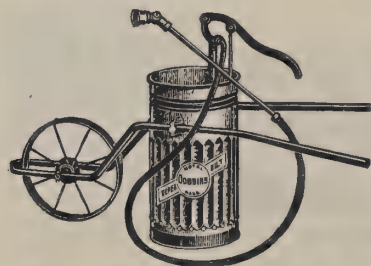
Knapsack Sprayer

Develops 100 lbs. pressure in seven strokes. A high-pressure continuous sprayer that delivers a fine misty spray. The head is wide for easy filling and cleaning; has a removable screen to remove particles that might choke the nozzle; 3 feet of hose, 2-foot brass extension pipe and universal nozzle for spraying at any angle. Quickly changeable for left-hand or right-hand operators. A detachable bottom prevents dirt from getting into the operating part when set down for filling. 4-gallon galvanized steel tank. By mail postpaid, \$12.50. Not postpaid, \$12.00.

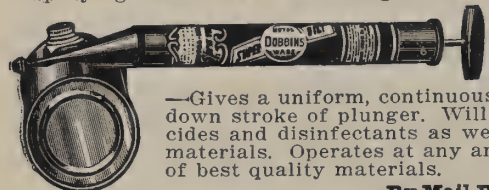


Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

—An ideal portable outfit for poultry houses, truck gardens, small orchards, vineyards and greenhouses; for whitewashing and applying cold-water paint and disinfectants. The pump cylinder and air chamber are of heavy seamless brass; the air chamber is 1½ ins. in diameter, 25 ins. long, and delivers a uniform fine spray at high pressure. The lever operated pump attaches to



the tank with two bolts, is easily removed for cleaning; fitted with dasher type agitator. Equipped with 12-gallon heavy galvanized steel tank, 16-inch wheel, 2-inch tire, 6 feet of hose, 2-foot brass extension pipe; universal adjustable nozzle for spraying both sides of the foliage. Price complete, \$12.00.



Continuous Sprayer

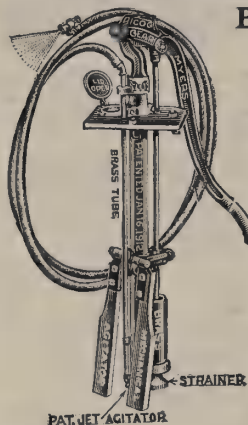
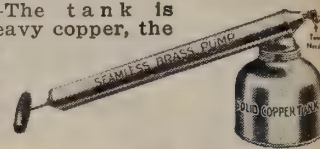
—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle. Well constructed of best quality materials.

By Mail Postpaid Not Postpaid
Pint size \$.55 \$.40
Quart size80 .65

Hand Sprayer

—Useful in small gardens, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., sprays liquids in fine mist. Quart size, by mail postpaid, 55c. Not postpaid, 40c.

Copper Continuous Sprayer —The tank is heavy copper, the pump cylinder is seamless brass to insure long wear. Slow pumping gives a continuous unbroken spray. Twin nozzles for straight and angle spraying. By mail postpaid, \$1.90. Not postpaid, \$1.75.



Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is self-expanding, the cylinder, valves, valve seats and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. The cog gear head saves one-third the pumping labor, reduces the wear and strain on the pump and increases the pumping capacity. Equipped with two agitators, mechanical and jet. Make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work. Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$15.50.

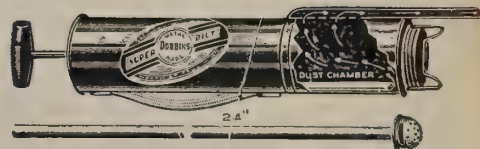
Nozzles Bordeaux nozzle \$1.00
Vermorel nozzle85
Automatic shut-off with universal attachment..... 2.00
Automatic shut-off 1.25

Rubber Hose —¾ inch (diameter of hole) 11c per foot. ½ inch 12c per foot. Postage 2c per foot extra.

INSECTICIDE DUSTERS

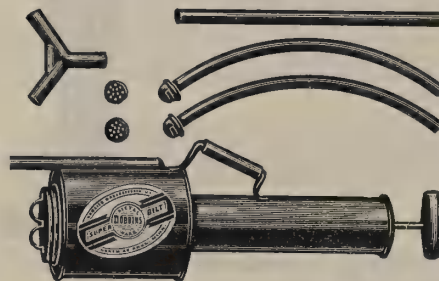
No. 132. Duster

—A serviceable duster for small gardens, one that distributes dry powder perfectly to the last particle either on top or under the leaves. The filler cap is easy to remove for refilling. By mail postpaid, \$1.20. Not postpaid, \$1.00.



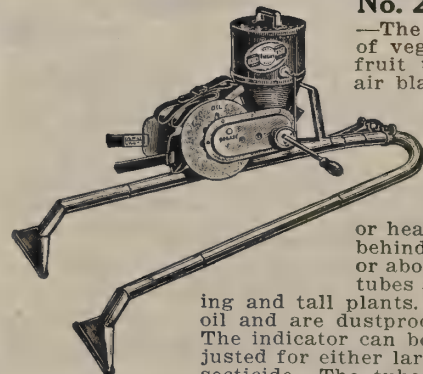
No. 120 Duster

—Of larger capacity than No. 132 and better suited for larger areas. Every stroke of the plunger produces a powerful air blast that breaks up the powder into a fine dust that will reach all parts of the plant. Dusts perfectly all powdered insecticides on top or under the leaves. By mail postpaid, \$2.70. Not postpaid, \$2.50.



No. 200 Crank Duster

—The ideal duster for large areas of vegetables, tobacco, cotton and fruit trees. It develops powerful air blast, delivering enough air at the nozzle to prevent clogging and breaks the powder into a fine floating dust. It can be adjusted to feed exactly the amount of insecticide required. Will handle any powder, light



or heavy. Dusts either in front or behind the operator either under or above the foliage. The discharge tubes are adjustable for low growing and tall plants. The gears are steel, run in oil and are dustproof; the bearings are bronze. The indicator can be quickly and accurately adjusted for either large or small quantities of insecticide. The tubes are long enough to reach into fairly large fruit trees. By mail postpaid, \$12.50. Not postpaid, \$12.00.

Spray Chart —It tells when and what spray or dust to use. Ask for it—it is free.

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

THERE IS SOMETHING TO PLANT EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR.

Variety	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in the Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
IN THE GARDEN							
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP.....	April to Aug. 15.	1½ lbs.	75 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" POLE.....	May and June.	1 lb.	80 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" DWARF LIMA.....	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	8 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN.....	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
" STOCK.....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	March to July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY.....	Jan. to June, Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
" LATE.....	April to July.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT.....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	½ inch.	.....
COLLARDS.....	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN.....	April to early August.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
CUCUMBER.....	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT.....	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
ENDIVE.....	March to Sept.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING.....	Feb. to April, July to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
" WINTER.....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI.....	March to May, Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE.....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	18 inches.	8 to 12 ins.	¼ inch.	.....
LEEK.....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD.....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUPE.....	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 5 feet.	¾ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER.....	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
OKRA.....	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION.....	Feb. to April—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSLEY.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP.....	March to July.	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PEAS, GARDEN.....	Feb. to May—Aug.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
PEPPER.....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1200 plts.	½ to ¾ lb.	2 to 3 feet.	18 inches.	¼ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY.....	March, April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
" LATE.....	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN.....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH.....	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RHUBARB.....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet	4 feet.	½ inch.	.....
SALSIFY.....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SPINACH.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH.....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TOMATO.....	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
TURNIP and RUTABAGA.....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
ON THE FARM							
ALFALFA.....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
BEANS, NAVY.....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" SOY or SOJA.....	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 inch.	60 lbs.
" VELVET.....	May and June.	.....	¼ to ½ bu.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BROOM CORN.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
CHUFAS.....	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR.....	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
" CRIMSON.....	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
" LESPEDEZA.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	25 lbs.
" SWEET.....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	.....
" OTHER KINDS.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
CORN, FIELD.....	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CROTALARIA.....	April to July.	¼ lb.	15 to 20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1½ to 2 inches	.....
MILLET.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS.....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
PEANUTS.....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, COW.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" CANADA FIELD.....	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
RAPE.....	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to No.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM, SUGAR CANE	May and June.	4 ozs.	2 to 8 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
TEOSINTE.....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO.....	January and February	.....	1 to 2 oz.	3½ to 4 feet	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
VETCH.....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....

BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT

Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any post office in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage. See page 63 about post-paid prices of field seeds.

"Not postpaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS.	LOCAL.	First Zone, 1 to 50 Miles.	Second Zone, 50 to 150 Miles.	Third Zone, 150 to 300 Miles.	Fourth Zone, 300 to 600 Miles.	Fifth Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles.	Sixth Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles.	Seventh Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles.	Eighth Zone, all over 1,800 Miles.
1	\$.07	\$.08	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.14	\$.15
2	\$.08	\$.10	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.13	\$.14	\$.16	\$.17
3	\$.08	\$.11	\$.11	\$.13	\$.14	\$.15	\$.16	\$.18	\$.19
4	\$.09	\$.12	\$.12	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17	\$.18	\$.20	\$.21
5	\$.09	\$.13	\$.13	\$.17	\$.18	\$.19	\$.20	\$.22	\$.23
6	\$.10	\$.14	\$.14	\$.19	\$.20	\$.21	\$.22	\$.24	\$.25
7	\$.10	\$.15	\$.15	\$.21	\$.22	\$.23	\$.24	\$.26	\$.27
8	\$.11	\$.16	\$.16	\$.23	\$.24	\$.25	\$.26	\$.28	\$.29
9	\$.11	\$.17	\$.17	\$.25	\$.26	\$.27	\$.28	\$.30	\$.31
10	\$.12	\$.18	\$.18	\$.27	\$.28	\$.29	\$.30	\$.32	\$.33
11	\$.12	\$.19	\$.19	\$.29	\$.30	\$.31	\$.32	\$.34	\$.35
12	\$.13	\$.21	\$.21	\$.31	\$.32	\$.33	\$.34	\$.36	\$.37
13	\$.13	\$.22	\$.22	\$.33	\$.34	\$.35	\$.36	\$.38	\$.39
14	\$.14	\$.23	\$.23	\$.35	\$.36	\$.37	\$.38	\$.40	\$.41
15	\$.14	\$.24	\$.24	\$.37	\$.38	\$.39	\$.40	\$.42	\$.43
16	\$.15	\$.25	\$.25	\$.39	\$.40	\$.41	\$.42	\$.44	\$.45
17	\$.15	\$.26	\$.26	\$.41	\$.42	\$.43	\$.44	\$.46	\$.47
18	\$.16	\$.27	\$.27	\$.43	\$.44	\$.45	\$.46	\$.48	\$.49
19	\$.16	\$.28	\$.28	\$.45	\$.46	\$.47	\$.48	\$.50	\$.51
20	\$.17	\$.29	\$.29	\$.47	\$.48	\$.49	\$.50	\$.52	\$.53
21	\$.17	\$.30	\$.30	\$.49	\$.50	\$.51	\$.52	\$.54	\$.55
22	\$.18	\$.32	\$.32	\$.51	\$.52	\$.53	\$.54	\$.56	\$.57
23	\$.18	\$.33	\$.33	\$.53	\$.54	\$.55	\$.56	\$.58	\$.59
24	\$.19	\$.34	\$.34	\$.55	\$.56	\$.57	\$.58	\$.60	\$.61
25	\$.19	\$.35	\$.35	\$.57	\$.58	\$.59	\$.60	\$.62	\$.63
26	\$.20	\$.36	\$.36	\$.59	\$.60	\$.61	\$.62	\$.64	\$.65
27	\$.20	\$.37	\$.37	\$.61	\$.62	\$.63	\$.64	\$.66	\$.67
28	\$.21	\$.38	\$.38	\$.63	\$.64	\$.65	\$.66	\$.68	\$.69
29	\$.21	\$.39	\$.39	\$.65	\$.66	\$.67	\$.68	\$.70	\$.71
30	\$.22	\$.40	\$.40	\$.67	\$.68	\$.69	\$.70	\$.72	\$.73
31	\$.22	\$.41	\$.41	\$.69	\$.70	\$.71	\$.72	\$.74	\$.75
32	\$.23	\$.43	\$.43	\$.71	\$.72	\$.73	\$.74	\$.76	\$.77
33	\$.23	\$.44	\$.44	\$.73	\$.74	\$.75	\$.76	\$.78	\$.79
34	\$.24	\$.45	\$.45	\$.75	\$.76	\$.77	\$.78	\$.80	\$.81
35	\$.24	\$.46	\$.46	\$.77	\$.78	\$.79	\$.80	\$.82	\$.83
36	\$.25	\$.47	\$.47	\$.79	\$.80	\$.81	\$.82	\$.84	\$.85
37	\$.25	\$.48	\$.48	\$.81	\$.82	\$.83	\$.84	\$.86	\$.87
38	\$.26	\$.49	\$.49	\$.83	\$.84	\$.85	\$.86	\$.88	\$.89
39	\$.26	\$.50	\$.50	\$.85	\$.86	\$.87	\$.88	\$.90	\$.91
40	\$.27	\$.51	\$.51	\$.87	\$.88	\$.89	\$.90	\$.92	\$.93
41	\$.27	\$.52	\$.52	\$.89	\$.90	\$.91	\$.92	\$.94	\$.95
42	\$.28	\$.54	\$.54	\$.91	\$.92	\$.93	\$.94	\$.96	\$.97
43	\$.28	\$.55	\$.55	\$.93	\$.94	\$.95	\$.96	\$.98	\$.99
44	\$.29	\$.56	\$.56	\$.95	\$.96	\$.97	\$.98	\$.1.00	\$.1.01
45	\$.29	\$.57	\$.57	\$.97	\$.98	\$.99	\$.1.00	\$.1.02	\$.1.03
46	\$.30	\$.58	\$.58	\$.99	\$.1.00	\$.1.01	\$.1.02	\$.1.04	\$.1.05
47	\$.30	\$.59	\$.59	\$.1.01	\$.1.02	\$.1.03	\$.1.04	\$.1.06	\$.1.07
48	\$.31	\$.60	\$.60	\$.1.03	\$.1.04	\$.1.05	\$.1.06	\$.1.08	\$.1.09
49	\$.31	\$.61	\$.61	\$.1.05	\$.1.06	\$.1.07	\$.1.08	\$.1.10	\$.1.11
50	\$.32	\$.62	\$.62	\$.1.07	\$.1.08	\$.1.09	\$.1.10	\$.1.12	\$.1.13
51	\$.32	\$.63	\$.63	\$.1.09	\$.1.10	\$.1.11	\$.1.12	\$.1.14	\$.1.15
52	\$.33	\$.65	\$.65	\$.1.11	\$.1.12	\$.1.13	\$.1.14	\$.1.16	\$.1.17
53	\$.33	\$.66	\$.66	\$.1.13	\$.1.14	\$.1.15	\$.1.16	\$.1.18	\$.1.19
54	\$.34	\$.67	\$.67	\$.1.15	\$.1.16	\$.1.17	\$.1.18	\$.1.20	\$.1.21
55	\$.34	\$.68	\$.68	\$.1.17	\$.1.18	\$.1.19	\$.1.20	\$.1.22	\$.1.23
56	\$.35	\$.69	\$.69	\$.1.19	\$.1.20	\$.1.21	\$.1.22	\$.1.24	\$.1.25
57	\$.35	\$.70	\$.70	\$.1.21	\$.1.22	\$.1.23	\$.1.24	\$.1.26	\$.1.27
58	\$.36	\$.71	\$.71	\$.1.23	\$.1.24	\$.1.25	\$.1.26	\$.1.28	\$.1.29
59	\$.36	\$.72	\$.72	\$.1.25	\$.1.26	\$.1.27	\$.1.28	\$.1.30	\$.1.31
60	\$.37	\$.73	\$.73	\$.1.27	\$.1.28	\$.1.29	\$.1.30	\$.1.32	\$.1.33
61	\$.37	\$.74	\$.74	\$.1.29	\$.1.30	\$.1.31	\$.1.32	\$.1.34	\$.1.35
62	\$.38	\$.76	\$.76	\$.1.31	\$.1.32	\$.1.33	\$.1.34	\$.1.36	\$.1.37
63	\$.38	\$.77	\$.77	\$.1.33	\$.1.34	\$.1.35	\$.1.36	\$.1.38	\$.1.39
64	\$.39	\$.78	\$.78	\$.1.35	\$.1.36	\$.1.37	\$.1.38	\$.1.40	\$.1.41
65	\$.39	\$.79	\$.79	\$.1.37	\$.1.38	\$.1.39	\$.1.40	\$.1.42	\$.1.43
66	\$.40	\$.80	\$.80	\$.1.39	\$.1.40	\$.1.41	\$.1.42	\$.1.44	\$.1.45
67	\$.40	\$.81	\$.81	\$.1.41	\$.1.42	\$.1.43	\$.1.44	\$.1.46	\$.1.47
68	\$.41	\$.82	\$.82	\$.1.43	\$.1.44	\$.1.45	\$.1.46	\$.1.48	\$.1.49
69	\$.41	\$.83	\$.83	\$.1.45	\$.1.46	\$.1.47	\$.1.48	\$.1.50	\$.1.51
70	\$.42	\$.84	\$.84	\$.1.47	\$.1.48	\$.1.49	\$.1.50	\$.1.52	\$.1.53

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T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN - RICHMOND, VA.



WOOD'S SEEDS ARE TESTED and we know that they will grow before they are sent out. Even then they occasionally do not come up, due to causes over which we have no control, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough; too little or too much moisture; cold weather, insects, or a crust through which the sprouts cannot penetrate, etc.; therefore, T. W. Wood & Sons give no warranty, express or implied, as to description (kind, variety and name), productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the amount paid for them will be refunded.

(Do not write in this space)

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

Name.....

(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.
Write name and address very plainly.)

Post Office.....State.....

R. F. D. No. Box No. County

Express Office (if different from Post Office) _____

Freight Depot..... State.....

State how you want goods shipped by placing an X in proper space.

Parcel Post

Express

Freight

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date.....

P. O. Order.....

Express Order.....

Check or Draft.....

Cash.....

Stamps.....

Total.....

PACKAGE

P. BOX

W. BOX

BAGS

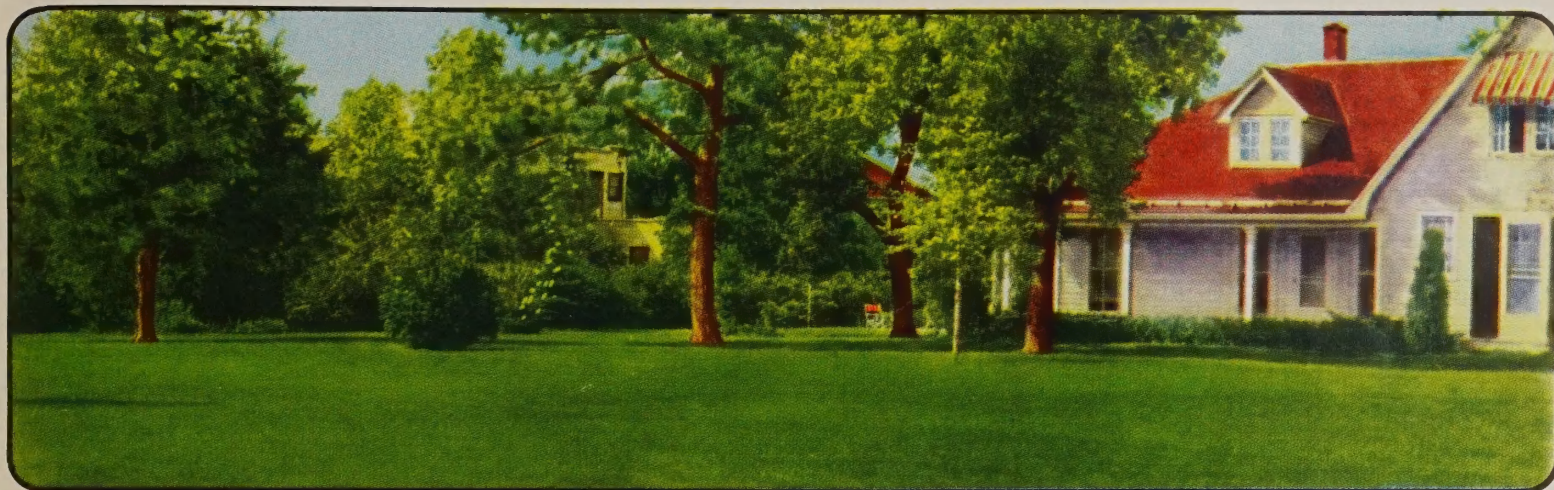
*Do not write in
this space*

PRICES, ESPECIALLY FIELD SEEDS, ONION SETS, FERTILIZERS AND POULTRY FOODS, ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

[illegible]

Don't Overlook Our Offer of \$1.25 Worth for \$1.00 on Page 3. It Applies to Cash Orders Only

WOOD'S LAWN GRASSES



To Make a Lawn

Sow as early in the spring as possible. Dig or plow the ground deeply, pulverizing the clods. Work fertilizer into the soil and rake till smooth. Broadcast the seed thickly, half one way and half the other, cover lightly and roll or pack the soil to provide a firm seed-bed. Cut when two inches high, and cut regularly. Water generously twice a week; oftener in dry weather. Pull out weeds and coarse grasses with a lawn weeder and sow seeds where the weeds were. For lasting results, give the lawn a good application of fertilizer in the fall and spring. **Ask for our Lawn Grass Circular.**

How to Cut Your Lawn

Cutting a lawn is best done with a power lawn mower. Models are available for all sizes of lawns. We are distributors for the famous "MOTO-MOWERS." Prices range from \$60.00 up. Write for information and prices.

Wood's "Super Green" Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 sq. ft.; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

A combination of the finest turf grasses available. Contains only Certified Bent Grass, Chewings and Creeping Red Fescues, Poa Trivialis, Kentucky Blue Grass, and Red Top. No Clover. All seeds are of the highest grade, and will produce a thick even, velvety turf, even in shady locations. Recommended for lawns in Virginia, Piedmont and mountain sections of the Carolinas and Georgia, and all states north of Virginia. Should be used where particular care can be given.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.85; 25 lbs., \$11.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb., 50c; 5 to 24 lbs., 45c; 25 to 99 lbs., 42c lb.; 100 lbs. 40c lb.

Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

In selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. It makes a quick and lasting growth. It is recommended especially for the easterly sections of the Carolinas and for states farther south. Not recommended for Virginia.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.90; 50 lbs., \$15.65;

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 30c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 29c lb.; 100 lbs. 27c lb.

Wood's Emerald Park Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 150 square feet; 125 lbs. sows an acre

A blended mixture of fine quick-growing grasses that are adapted to the Middle and South Atlantic States. It contains none of the coarse grasses, nor those that grow in tufts. It is a good, all-around, general purpose lawn mixture for large areas, parks, athletic fields, etc.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.65; 50 lbs. \$14.15.

Not postpaid 1 lb., 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 28c; 25 to 99 lbs., 26c lb.; 100 lbs. 25c lb.

White Dutch Clover

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 95c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.35; 25 lbs. \$10.90;

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 85c; 5 to 24 lbs., 80c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 77c lb.; 100 lbs. 75c lb.

Renewing Old Lawns

Every spring and fall sow more seeds. Cut the grass close. Apply a good fertilizer generously (see below). Stir the soil with a sharp rake. Sow 1 pound of seed to 500 square feet, thicker on bare spots. Roll lightly and water freely.

What Grass to Sow

In Virginia and farther north, in westerly sections of the Carolinas and farther west, sow **Wood's Super-Green, Wood's Evergreen and Shady Park Lawn Grasses**. In other parts of South sow **Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass**. Under trees and shaded places sow **Wood's Shady Park Lawn Grass**.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

No one grass is suitable for making a lawn, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. It contains no coarse grasses.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$9.15; 50 lbs. \$17.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 24 lbs. 35c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 32c lb. 100 lbs. 30c lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

Few grasses thrive in shade. Our mixture is composed of dwarf grasses especially adapted to shady places under trees and around the house. Under trees apply a double quantity of fertilizer.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.55; 25 lbs. \$10.40; 50 lbs. \$20.65.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 42c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 39c lb.; 100 lbs. 37c lb.

Fertilizers For Lawns

Wood's "Standard" Lawn Fertilizer A specially prepared fertilizer for the production of fine velvety turf. Contains all the elements of plant food needed by grass. High organic content. Use freely spring and fall.

25 lb. bag 85c; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Use 15 to 20 lbs. per 1000 square feet.

Vigoro The ideal plant food for lawns and gardens. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.10.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure The supreme natural fertilizer, finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Supplies all necessary plant elements and improves the fertility of the soil. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. A splendid fertilizer for making new lawns or top dressing old lawns. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$2.20; ton \$40.00.

**HYPER-HUMUS, PEAT MOSS
and BONE MEAL, See page 67**

WOOD'S COVER COLLECTIONS

Cover Collection

No. 1400

1 PACKET EACH

60¢

#942 GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPUR
MIXED COLORS PKT. 10¢

#590 ANTIRRHINUM WOOD'S
BRILLIANT MIXTURE PKT. 10¢

#959 SUNSET GIANT MARIGOLD
PKT. 15¢

#989 HEAVENLY BLUE MORNING
GLORY PKT. 10¢

#1286 SUPER CROWN O'GOLD
ZINNIA PKT. 15¢

#1014 SCARLET GLOBE
NASTURTIUM PKT. 10¢

Cover Collection

No. 1417 for \$1.50

- 1/8 oz. Antirrhinum
Wood's Brilliant Mixture
- 1/4 oz. Larkspur Giant Imperial
Mixed Colors
- 1/8 oz. Marigold Sunset Giant
- 1/4 oz. Morning Glory Heavenly Blue
- 1 oz. Nasturtium Scarlet Globe
- 1/8 oz. Zinnia Super Crown O'Gold